Employment and Earnings

including The Monthly Report on the Labor Force . . .

Vol. 8, No. 2 *August 1961*

SEP 1 1961

Employment
Unemployment
Hours and Earnings
Labor Turnover
State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, ***Secretary***
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, ***Commissioner***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information shown in this publication is obtained through the joint cooperation of private individuals and organizations, business establishments, and several government agencies.

Labor force statistics, showing the employment status and hours of work of the noninstitutional population, both farm and nonfarm, are compiled each month from data obtained by personal interviews of a sample of 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country. Percentages of the population in a given category are derived from the sample and then applied to independent population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Monthly data on the labor force are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Payroll employment statistics, which provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on the employment, hours, and earnings of nonfarm wage and salary workers, are collected directly from employers. Each month a sample of industrial and commercial establishments, employing collectively about 25,000,000 workers, submit payroll information to cooperating State agencies (listed on the inside back cover). These agencies edit the data, use them for the preparation of State and area estimates, then transmit them to the BLS for the preparation of national estimates. The costs of the State and area program are financed jointly in 44 States by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS; the costs in the remaining States are jointly shared by the State Departments of Labor and the BLS. Employers' contribution reports under the unemployment insurance system are the major source of benchmarks on which the payroll employment estimates are based. These reports, which cover about 75 percent of total nonfarm employment for the U.S., are collected and tabulated by State employment security agencies under BES direction. Benchmark data for the remaining 25 percent are obtained from the social security records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and several other government and private organizations.

Labor turnover statistics, showing the rate of accessions and separations by industry for the Nation and for selected States and areas, are collected directly from employers. The sample used is smaller than that for the payroll employment statistics and is limited to manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. The 42 State agencies presently in the cooperative turnover program have the same responsibilities as in the employment statistics program, and the costs of the program in these States are shared by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS.

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

Vol. 8 No. 2 August 1961

Data formerly published by the Bureau of the Census in The Monthly Report on the Labor Force (Series P-57) are shown in Section A.

ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR STATES AND AREAS...

Special tables showing annual averages of employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover rates for States and metropolitan areas begin on page 52 of this issue. The national series are being converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification, and national annual averages will be published in the forthcoming Annual Supplement.

NEW AREA SERIES...

The employment series in table B-8 for San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California, formerly limited to manufacturing, now cover all nonagricultural industries.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Subscription price: $3.50 a year; $1.50 additional for foreign mailing. Price 45 cents a copy.

DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Harold Goldstein, Chief

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Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

July 1961

THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE: JULY 1961

The job situation continued to improve in construction and durable goods manufacturing in July; but unemployment remained high and long-term unemployment edged up from already high levels.

The total on nonfarm payrolls dropped by less than 200,000 (half the usual drop) to 53.2 million in July. Manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged over the month at 16.0 million, although there is normally a decline at this time. Employment in durable goods manufacturing declined, but much less than seasonally. The largest June to July changes were the seasonal decline of 250,000 in State and local governments, connected with the summer recess in the school system, and a rise of 100,000 in construction which was better than seasonal.

The factory workweek, at 40 hours in July, showed little change. Continued strength in the durable goods sector was shown by a rise of 0.3 hour, seasonally adjusted. Hourly earnings remained at a record $2.35 and weekly earnings, at $94.00, were not significantly changed.

After 7 months in which nonfarm payroll employment was below its year-ago mark, the total this July was equal to the record level of July 1960. Since March of this year, nonfarm industries have increased their employment by 1-1/4 million workers beyond their normal seasonal rise. The number of jobs added during this period of recovery is now equal to the number of jobs cut back from the peak of July 1960, but the gains have not all taken place in the industries which suffered the losses. Manufacturing employment, for example, was still 300,000 below its year-ago level in July and 450,000 below its prerecession peak in early 1960. The job expansion has occurred in State and local governments (up 300,000 over the year) and in the finance and service industries (together, up 115,000).

As reported on August 2, total employment was 68.5 million in July. This total was little changed over the month, although there was some reduction in the farm work force. Total nonagricultural employment--including the self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers--remained at 62 million, equal to previous highs reached in June 1961 and the summer of 1960. Among the nonfarm employed were 3.0 million on part-time for economic reasons, 150,000 fewer than a month earlier but 200,000 more than in July 1960.

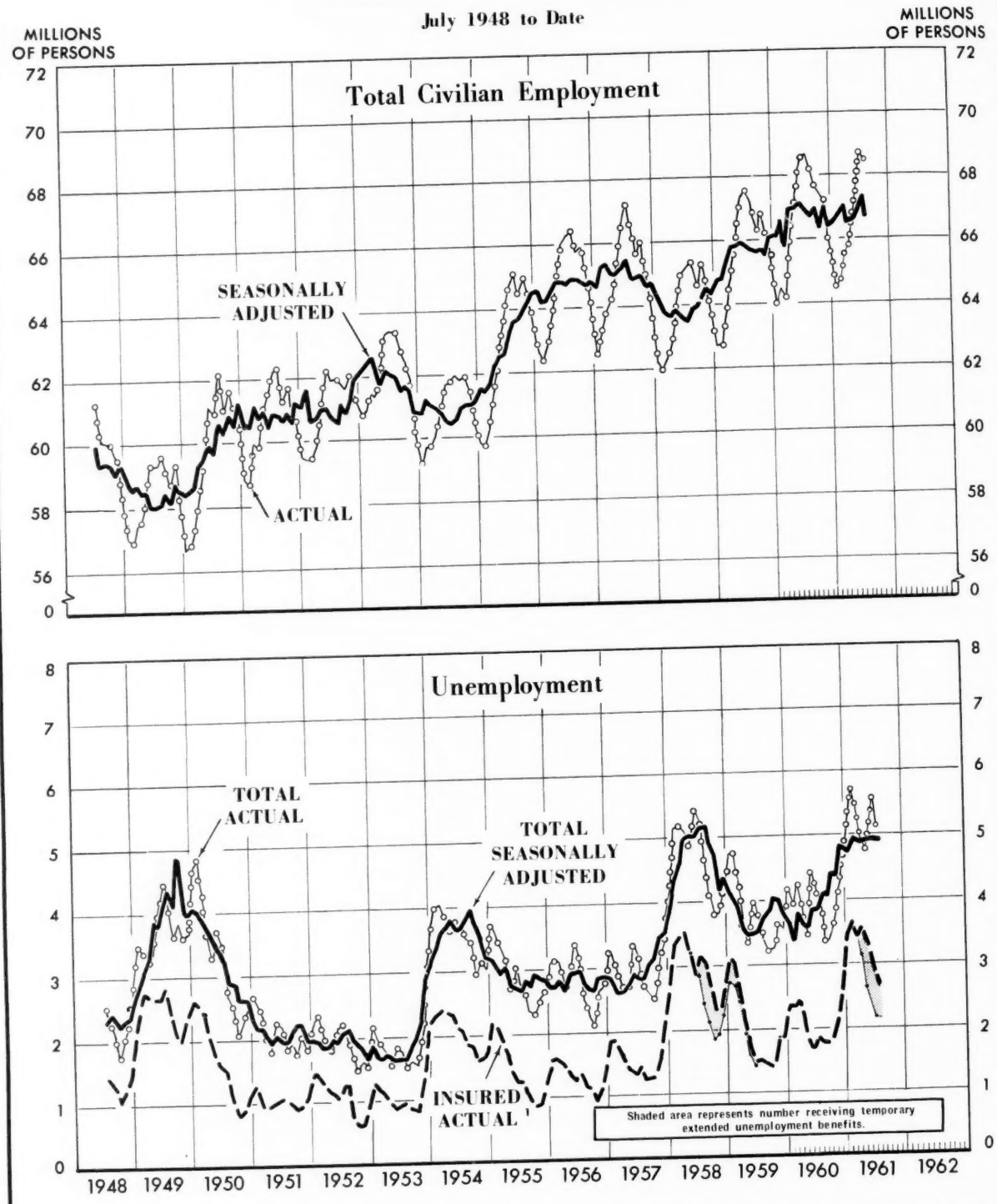
Unemployment fell seasonally by 400,000 over the month to 5.1 million in July. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment--6.9 percent in July--remained practically unchanged for the eighth straight month.

State insured unemployment, which excludes students and other new jobseekers, was 2.0 million in mid-July, the same as a month earlier. In addition, there were about 520,000 jobless workers receiving benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program.

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Actual and Seasonally Adjusted

July 1948 to Date



Insured under following programs: State unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen, railroad workers (RRB) and temporary programs.

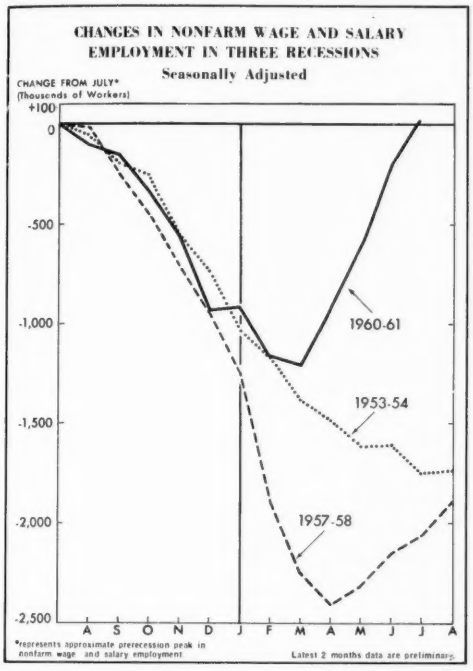
Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii

Long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over) was 1.6 million in July. Among the long-term unemployed were 1.0 million persons who had been without jobs for more than half a year. This total was 600,000 more than a year ago and about equal to the postwar high reached in August 1958.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

The largest change in nonfarm employment in July was the seasonal decline of 250,000 in State and local governments, connected with the summer recess in the school system. Among the other large changes was the 100,000 increase in construction employment, only part of which was seasonal; during the past few months employment in this industry has been picking up at a substantially better rate than usual for this time of year.

In the durable goods manufacturing sector, improvement was manifested mainly in a resistance to normal seasonal declines. However, there was an actual increase (instead of the usual summer cutback) in employment in the primary metals industry. There were significantly smaller-than-seasonal declines in fabricated metals and in both machinery industry groups. The industries connected with construction also showed some gain on a seasonally adjusted basis. In the nondurable goods sector, employment changes were mainly seasonal, including a large increase in the food processing industry. The changes in textiles and apparel reflected the seasonal pattern of these industries in recent years. The transportation equipment industry showed a modest decline in employment from mid-June to mid-July in a prelude to the close-downs for model changeover which were scheduled to begin on a large scale at the end of July and continue into August.



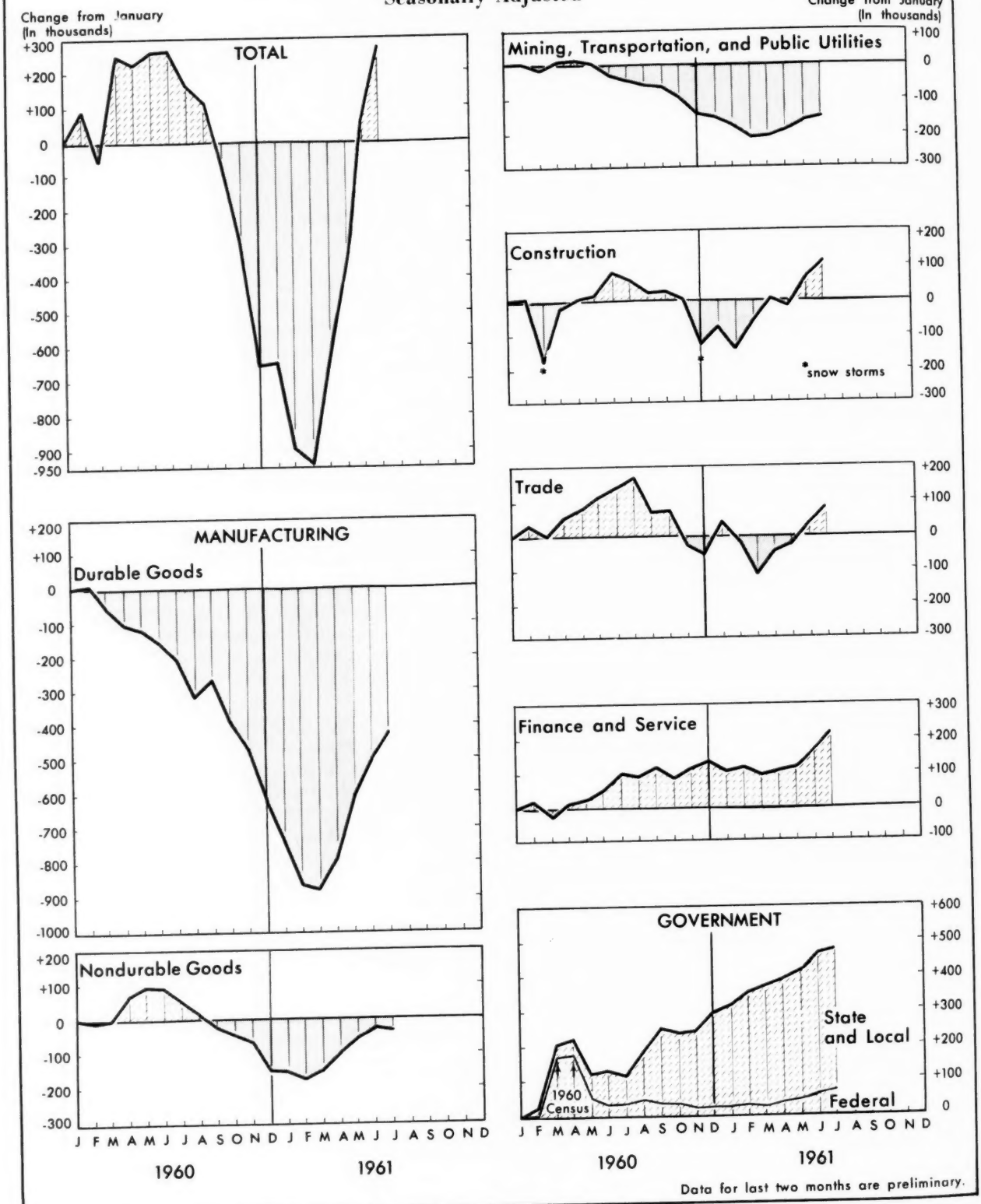
Despite the large gains of recent months, employment in manufacturing was still 300,000 below its year-ago level. The primary metals industry, which earlier this year had been as much as 225,000 lower than the year before, was 25,000 below a year ago in July (but still 130,000 below its early 1960 peak on a seasonally adjusted basis). The machinery and transportation equipment industries were each approximately 65,000 below their July 1960 levels. Over-the-year job losses of between 25,000 and 35,000 each were reported in the stone, clay and glass, fabricated metals, textiles, and apparel industries. By contrast, electrical machinery, with 1.3 million employees, was somewhat above its July 1960 mark (and at a record for the month), and the chemicals industry, with almost 900,000 workers, was at an alltime high.

Factory Hours and Earnings

The factory workweek remained virtually unchanged at 40.0 hours in July. There is normally a decline in the workweek at this time of year, particularly in durable goods industries. However, the declines in nearly all of the durable goods industries were substantially smaller than usual this July. Improvement was especially apparent in the construction related industries (furniture, lumber, stone, clay, and glass), and in primary metals. Changes in hours among nondurable goods industries were mainly seasonal.

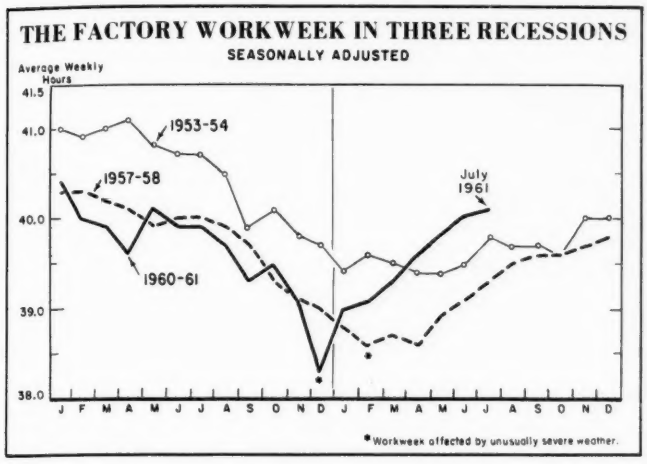
CHANGES IN NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FROM JANUARY 1960

Seasonally Adjusted



Data for last two months are preliminary.

At 40.0 hours in July, the factory workweek was 0.2 hour above a year ago, mainly the result of the pickup in durable goods, which was 0.5 hour above a year ago. Only in the machinery industry, among the durable goods industries, was the workweek below that of a year ago. In the nondurable goods sector, hours of work in food, apparel, printing, rubber, and leather were all below a year ago.



Overtime hours were unchanged over the month at 2.4 hours and equal to the level of a year ago.

Average hourly earnings were steady over the month at a record high of $2.35 and average weekly earnings, at $94.00, were virtually unchanged.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing were $2.86 higher this July than in July 1960. Earnings were as much as $10 per week higher in the primary metals industry and $5 or more per week higher in electrical machinery, petroleum, and ordnance.

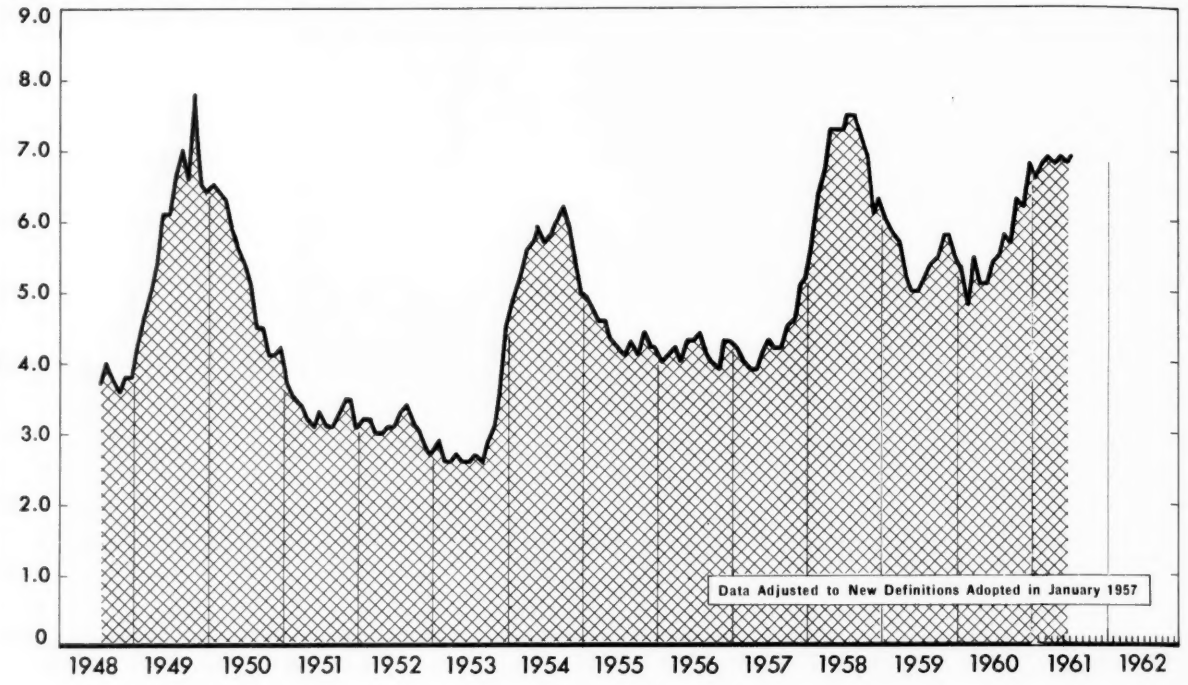
Unemployment

The unemployment rate has been at a standstill for 8 months (from December 1960 to July 1961) despite the fact that industrial production and other economic indicators have been moving upward since February. This situation finds some parallel in each of the three previous postwar recessions. In 1958, the rate moved over the 7-percent mark in April and remained close to that level until November, 7 months later. Similarly in 1954, unemployment held close to the 6-percent level for 8 months before starting a definite downtrend. In the 1949 recession, the rate was at or close to its peak for 9 months. Thus, in each case, it was several months after the trough in economic activity was reached before unemployment began to drop significantly.

The very long-term unemployed. As might be expected, long-term unemployment tends to lag even more than total unemployment during the recovery phase of the business cycle. In the present cycle, for example, the total without jobs for more than 6 months actually rose by 100,000 in July to a peak for the year of 1.0 million. In 1958, this group did not reach a peak until August (although total unemployment had leveled off in the second quarter). These same general patterns were observed in 1955 and 1950, with long-term unemployment reaching its peak long after the turning points in economic activity.

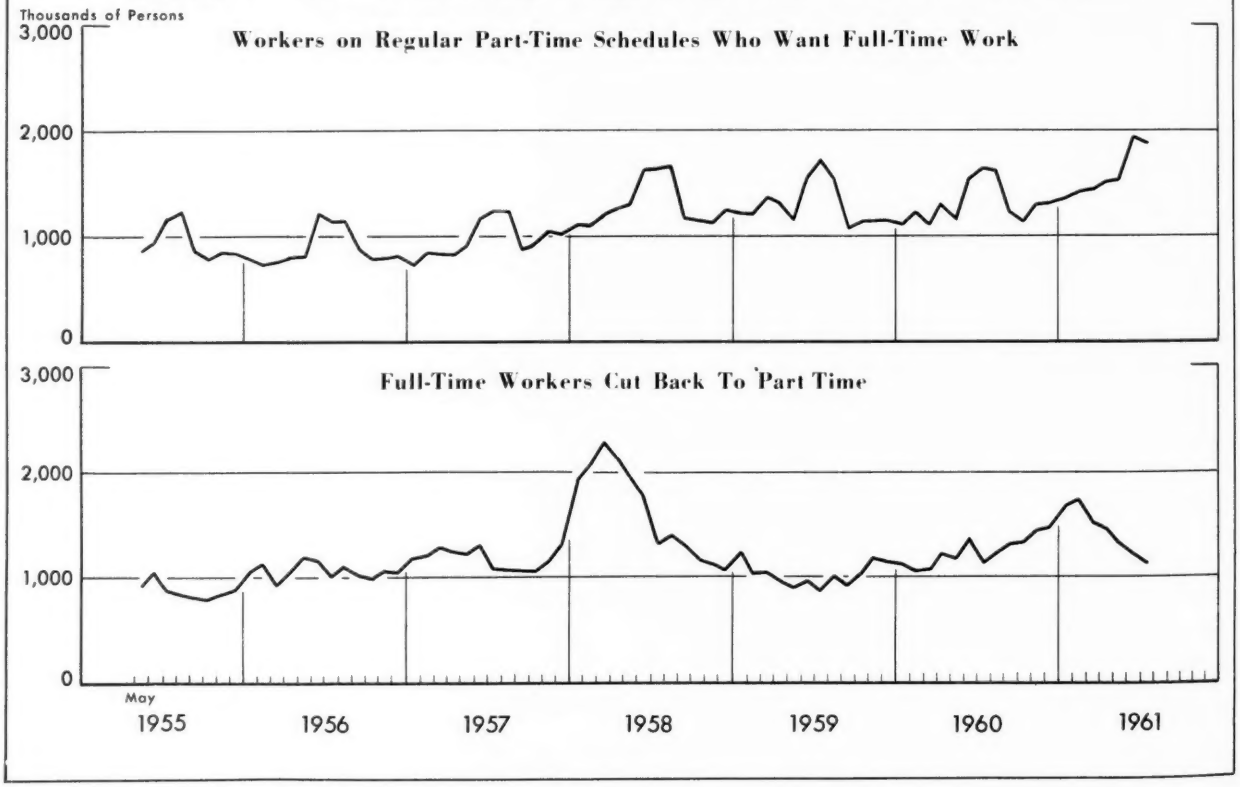
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

July 1948 to Date



Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

PERSONS IN NONFARM INDUSTRIES WORKING PART TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS



Among those with very prolonged spells of unemployment, several groups stand out. (See table A.)

1. Men 45 years and over represented 30 percent of those out of work more than 6 months as compared with 25 percent of the civilian labor force. However, as in the case of part-time work for economic reasons, younger men have had a sharper increase in long-term unemployment since 1957.

2. Semiskilled operatives and unskilled laborers made up about half of the long-term unemployed in contrast to one-quarter of the civilian labor force. On the other hand, white-collar workers were a relatively small proportion of those unemployed 27 weeks or longer--18 percent as compared with 40 percent of the labor force.

3. Workers last employed in durable goods manufacturing represented 27 percent of the very long-term unemployed but only 13 percent of the labor force. The proportion of steel and auto workers among the long-term unemployed was nearly four times their proportion in the labor force (11 percent as compared with 3 percent). Construction workers were also a larger proportion of the July long-term unemployed than of the labor force.

4. Nonwhite workers accounted for 25 percent of the very long-term unemployed in July 1961 but for only 11 percent of the labor force. This pattern prevails both in prosperity and recession in about the same proportions.

5. Persons with no previous work experience were 7-1/2 percent of the very long-term unemployed although they constitute only about 1 percent of the labor force. These are chiefly younger workers seeking their first job.

Unemployed persons looking for part-time work. In the May 1961 labor force survey, a special question was asked in order to determine whether unemployed persons were seeking full or part-time jobs. (See Tables B and C.) Of the 4.8 million unemployed in that month, about 550,000 (12 percent) were looking for part-time work. This overall proportion was a little higher than that reported for May of most other postwar years. There has been a good deal of variation, ranging from 5 percent in 1950 to 14 percent in 1956, with an overall average of about 9 percent of the unemployed seeking part-time work. The higher ratios in the more recent years (since 1956) may be the result of a long-term trend toward the utilization of more part-time labor, as well as the later timing of the survey week resulting in the inclusion of more student jobseekers in May than formerly.

The highest rates of part-time jobseeking in May 1961 were among youngsters 14 to 17 years of age (nearly 40 percent) and older persons 65 and over (about 30 percent). These two groups combined accounted for two-fifths of the total seeking part-time jobs. Another group of unemployed with a comparatively large proportion seeking part-time work was women 45 to 64 years of age (20 percent). Unemployed 18 and 19 year-olds of both sexes had about 15 percent of their number looking for part-time jobs. Least interested in part-time were men 20 to 64 years of age--only about 60,000 or less than 3 percent of the 2.4 million unemployed men in this age class sought part-time employment.

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Table A. Characteristics of Persons Unemployed For 27 Weeks or More, July 1961

Group	Percent distribution	
	Unemployed 27 weeks or more	Civilian labor force
Total	100.0	100.0
White	75.5	88.8
Nonwhite	24.5	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years of age	21.2	20.9
25-44 years	36.3	41.5
45 years and over: Males	30.1	24.9
Females	12.4	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	17.6	40.2
Blue-collar workers:		
Craftsmen	12.9	12.9
Operatives	29.8	18.0
Nonfarm laborers	16.7	6.3
Service workers	14.2	12.8
Farmers and farm laborers	1.2	8.5
No previous work experience	7.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1.3	9.0
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers:		
Forestry, fisheries, and mining	1.5	.9
Construction	10.2	6.1
Manufacturing	38.4	24.8
Durable goods	26.6	13.4
Primary metals	6.8	1.6
Autos	4.2	1.2
Other durable goods	15.6	10.6
Nondurable goods	11.8	11.4
Transportation	5.9	6.4
Trade	14.5	15.1
Finance and service	14.2	22.0
Public administration	4.3	4.7
Self-employed and unpaid family (nonagricultural)	2.0	9.7
Total number of persons	1,026,000	73,639,000

About a fifth of the unemployed married women were seeking part-time jobs. Nonwhite women were more likely than white women to be in the market for part-time work, probably because so many work in domestic and other service activities where part-time work is widespread. In terms of occupation and industry, unemployed blue-collar workers and those last employed in construction and manufacturing were least likely to want part-time work.

Insured Unemployment

As is usual for this time of year, State insured unemployment showed little change between mid-June and mid-July, remaining at 2.0 million. The steady decline which began in February was interrupted by the usual rise in early July due to unemployment among persons not entitled to pay while their plants were closed for vacation periods. Exhaustions under the regular State programs dropped from 235,000 in June to an estimated 210,000 in July.

The number of persons who had exhausted their State benefit rights and were insured under the Temporary Extended Compensation program (TEC) dropped from 683,000 in mid-June to 520,000 in mid-July. Part of this drop was due to claimants exhausting their TEC rights. (In mid-July the program had been in operation for 14 weeks; the maximum allowable for an individual is 13 weeks.)

Insured unemployment under the regular State programs showed little change in most States between June and July. The only sizable drop--20,000 in California--was largely due to seasonal hiring in the food processing, apparel, and trade industries. Massachusetts showed the largest increase (15,000), reflecting temporary plant shutdowns for vacation periods and inventory-taking, especially in leather and textile plants.

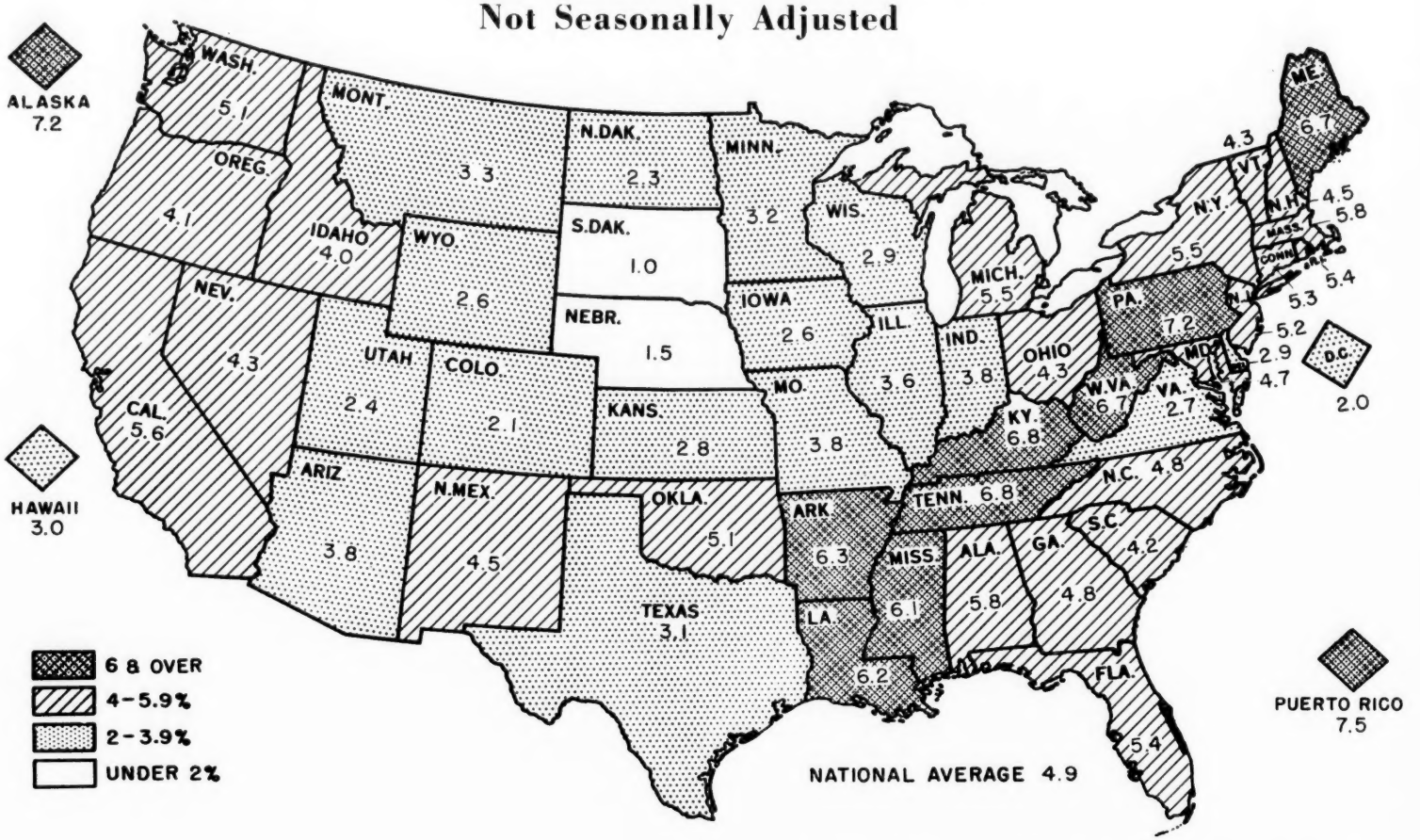
The national rate of insured unemployment under State programs (not adjusted for seasonality), at 4.9 percent in mid-July, was unchanged from mid-June, but higher than the rate of 4.4 percent a year earlier. The rates showed slight over-the-month increases in 20 States and remained unchanged in three. The highest rates were in Puerto Rico (7.5 percent) and Alaska and Pennsylvania (7.2 percent each). Seven other States--Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, and West Virginia--reported rates of more than 6 percent. Nebraska and South Dakota had the lowest rates (less than 2 percent).

Total Employment

Total nonagricultural employment was unchanged over the month at 62 million, in contrast to showing an expected seasonal pickup of about one-half million. However, there had been an unusually sharp increase in nonagricultural employment the month before and over the 2-month period from May to July, the movement was just about seasonal. Moreover, the deviation from seasonal patterns between June and July was mainly among the self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers, groups which have shown erratic movements in the past.

RATES OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT,[1] JULY 1961

Not Seasonally Adjusted



BASED ON AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT
12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 1960.

[1] Insured jobless under State unemployment insurance programs, week ending July 15, excludes workers who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers, and persons from jobs not covered by State unemployment insurance programs.

Source: Bureau of Employment Security

Table B. Unemployed Persons Looking for Part-time Work, Selected Years, May 1949 to May 1961

Year	Total unemployed (thousands)	Percent of total looking for part-time work
May: 1961.....	4,768	11.6
1958.....	4,904	9.6
1956.....	2,896	14.2
1955.....	2,711	8.8
1954.....	3,690	7.7
1952.....	1,840	11.5
1951.....	1,812	7.1
1950.....	3,306	5.4
1949.....	3,565	7.0

Table C. Percent of Unemployed Persons Looking for Part-time Work, May 1961

Item	May 1961		Item	May 1961	
	Total unemployed (Thousands)	Percent looking for part-time work		Total unemployed (Thousands)	Percent looking for part-time work
Age and Sex			Industry of Last Job		
Total, both sexes.....	4,768	11.6			
			Wage and salary workers:		
Male.....	3,033	7.7	Agriculture...	150	17.4
14-17 years.....	284	38.0	Construction..	568	1.4
18-19 years.....	228	14.0	Manufacturing.	1,443	4.0
20-24 years.....	429	3.6	Retail trade..	629	12.1
25-44 years.....	1,117	1.3	Private households.....	135	27.3
45-64 years.....	845	3.3	Services, exc. private households.....	555	10.9
65 years and over..	132	27.3	No previous work experience.....	627	35.2
Female.....	1,734	18.3			
14-17 years.....	178	37.8			
18-19 years.....	186	16.2			
20-24 years.....	258	11.9			
25-44 years.....	643	14.0			
45-64 years.....	430	19.9			
65 years and over..	39	1/	Occupation of Last Job		
Marital Status					
			White-collar workers.....	931	12.4
Married men, wife present.....	1,651	3.1	Blue-collar workers.....	2,491	3.7
Married women, husband present.....	850	18.5	Private household workers...	119	30.7
			Other service workers.....	467	12.3
Color					
Males: White.....	2,444	8.3			
Nonwhite.....	589	5.6			
Females: White.....	1,344	16.9			
Nonwhite.....	390	22.8			

1/ Base less than 100,000.

Employment of adult men in nonfarm jobs (nearly 38 million) was unchanged over the month in line with seasonal expectations. At the same time, 600,000 teenagers were added to the nonfarm job total following an increase of 900,000 in June. The overall gain in teenage jobholders from May to July was about normal. Over the month, there was a comparatively sharp decline in the employment of adult women, but it took place mainly in such seasonally contracting activities as education and domestic service.

Agricultural employment, which usually tapers off after June, dipped by 200,000 to 6.5 million in July. Employment in agriculture was 400,000 below its July 1960 level, continuing the pattern of year-to-year decline which it has shown since April.

Full- and Part-Time Employment

As usual in July, the number of employed persons on full-week vacations rose sharply--from 2 million in June to 5-1/2 million. Nonfarm workers whose hours had been reduced below 35 because of economic reasons totaled 1.1 million in July, down by 100,000 over the month. This category had been as high as 1.7 million last February, but has subsequently come down almost to the levels prevailing before the 1957-58 recession. (See chart.)

On the other hand, the number regularly working part-time involuntarily for economic reasons[1] (1.9 million) remained close to a postwar high. In part, the high June and July levels reflected the fact that some teenagers who entered the labor force for the summer could find only part-time work.

Table D. Nonfarm Workers on Full-time and Part-time Schedules
(Thousands of persons)

Work schedules	July 1961	June 1961	July 1960
Total nonfarm employment.....	62,046	62,035	61,805
With a job but not at work....	7,162	3,688	7,136
At work:			
On full-time schedules.....	46,919	49,675	47,146
On part-time schedules.....	7,966	8,674	7,524
Economic reasons.....	3,011	3,156	2,789
Usually full time.....	1,119	1,203	1,120
Usually part time.....	1,892	1,953	1,669
Other reasons.....	4,955	5,518	4,735

[1] Persons who could find only part-time work, persons in chronically slack occupations or industries, and persons who used to work full-time but who have been on part-time so long that they could no longer say they usually work full-time.

Labor Force

The civilian labor force, which includes the employed and the unemployed, declined by 600,000 over the month to 73.6 million, an unusually large reduction for July. However, the labor force had expanded very sharply in June and on a seasonally adjusted basis was not materially different from its May level.

All of the decline over the month occurred among adult women. Their number in the labor force usually dips in July with the withdrawal of school employees[2] and temporary farm workers, but the drop this year was greater than seasonal. At the same time, an expected net addition of about 400,000 teenagers to the labor force did not occur, as the usual summer influx of students and graduates had been virtually completed by the time of the June survey.

The labor force was about 900,000 larger than in July 1960. Young persons under 25 accounted for three-fifths of the gain from a year ago. Women 45 years of age and over accounted for most of the remaining increase.

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[2] Teachers who do not take or look for other jobs during the summer, and who do not have definite contracts to return to work in the Fall, are counted as not in the labor force.

NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed [1]			Unemployed [1]			
									Percent of labor force		
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1929	(2)	49,440	(2)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(2)
1930	(2)	50,080	(2)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(2)
1931	(2)	50,680	(2)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(2)
1932	(2)	51,250	(2)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(2)
1933	(2)	51,840	(2)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(2)
1934	(2)	52,490	(2)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(2)
1935	(2)	53,140	(2)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(2)
1936	(2)	53,740	(2)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(2)
1937	(2)	54,320	(2)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(2)
1938	(2)	54,950	(2)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(2)
1939	(2)	55,600	(2)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(2)
1940	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941	101,520	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945	105,530	65,300	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946	106,520	60,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	45,550
1947	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,748	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.3	-	46,092
1952	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953 [3]	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,492
1956	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
1957	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1959	123,366	71,946	58.3	69,394	65,581	5,836	59,745	3,813	5.5	-	51,420
1960 [4]	125,368	73,126	58.3	70,612	66,681	5,723	60,958	3,931	5.6	-	52,242
1960: July	125,288	75,215	60.0	72,706	68,689	6,885	61,805	4,017	5.5	5.5	50,074
August	125,499	74,551	59.4	72,070	68,282	6,454	61,828	3,788	5.3	5.8	50,948
September	125,717	73,672	58.6	71,155	67,767	6,588	61,179	3,388	4.8	5.7	52,045
October	125,936	73,592	58.4	71,009	67,490	6,247	61,244	3,579	5.0	6.3	52,344
November	126,222	73,746	58.4	71,213	67,132	5,666	61,516	4,031	5.7	6.2	52,476
December	126,482	73,079	57.8	70,549	66,009	4,950	61,059	4,540	6.4	6.8	53,403
1961: January	126,725	72,361	57.1	69,837	64,452	4,634	59,818	5,385	7.7	6.6	54,364
February	126,918	72,894	57.4	70,360	64,655	4,708	59,947	5,705	8.1	6.8	54,024
March	127,115	73,540	57.9	71,011	65,516	4,977	60,539	5,495	7.7	6.9	53,574
April	127,337	73,216	57.5	70,696	65,734	5,000	60,734	4,962	7.0	6.8	54,121
May	127,558	74,059	58.1	71,546	66,778	5,544	61,234	4,768	6.7	6.9	53,499
June	127,768	76,790	60.1	74,286	68,706	6,671	62,035	5,580	7.5	6.8	50,977
July	127,986	76,153	59.5	73,639	68,499	6,453	62,046	5,140	7.0	6.9	51,833

[1] Data for 1947-56 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)--those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days--were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-56.

[2] Not available.

[3] Beginning 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

[4] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960 and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over, and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

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Table A-2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[1]			Unemployed[1]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
MALE											
1940	50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
1944	51,980	46,670	89.8	35,460	35,110	7,020	28,090	350	1.0	-	5,310
1947	53,085	44,844	84.5	43,272	41,677	6,953	34,725	1,595	3.7	-	8,242
1948	53,513	45,300	84.7	43,858	42,268	6,623	35,645	1,590	3.6	-	8,213
1949	54,028	45,674	84.5	44,075	41,473	6,629	34,844	2,602	5.9	-	8,354
1950	54,526	46,069	84.5	44,442	42,162	6,271	35,891	2,280	5.1	-	8,457
1951	54,996	46,674	84.9	43,612	42,362	5,791	36,571	1,250	2.9	-	8,322
1952	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	-	8,502
1953[2]	56,534	47,692	84.4	44,194	42,966	5,496	37,470	1,228	2.8	-	8,840
1954	57,016	47,847	83.9	44,537	42,165	5,429	36,736	2,372	5.3	-	9,169
1955	57,484	48,054	83.6	45,041	43,152	5,479	37,673	1,889	4.2	-	9,430
1956	58,044	48,579	83.7	45,756	43,999	5,268	38,731	1,757	3.8	-	9,465
1957	58,813	48,649	82.7	45,882	43,990	5,037	38,952	1,893	4.1	-	10,164
1958	59,478	48,802	82.1	46,197	43,042	4,802	38,240	3,155	6.8	-	10,677
1959	60,100	49,081	81.7	46,562	44,089	4,749	39,340	2,473	5.3	-	11,019
1960[3]	61,000	49,507	81.2	47,025	44,485	4,678	39,807	2,541	5.4	-	11,493
1960: July	60,956	50,998	83.7	48,521	46,017	5,399	40,617	2,504	5.2	5.3	9,958
August	61,055	50,678	83.0	48,229	45,829	5,226	40,603	2,400	5.0	5.8	10,377
September	61,158	49,570	81.1	47,085	45,003	5,103	39,900	2,082	4.4	5.6	11,588
October	61,260	49,455	80.7	46,964	44,764	4,855	39,909	2,200	4.7	6.1	11,806
November	61,393	49,506	80.6	47,005	44,509	4,629	39,881	2,496	5.3	5.9	11,886
December	61,512	49,186	80.0	46,688	43,596	4,259	39,337	3,092	6.6	6.6	12,326
1961: January	61,621	49,031	79.6	46,539	42,822	4,027	38,796	3,717	8.0	6.5	12,590
February	61,709	49,109	79.6	46,608	42,721	4,094	38,627	3,887	8.3	6.5	12,600
March	61,801	49,309	79.8	46,812	43,103	4,258	38,845	3,709	7.9	6.6	12,491
April	61,905	49,299	79.6	46,812	43,542	4,298	39,244	3,270	7.0	6.7	12,606
May	62,010	49,753	80.2	47,272	44,238	4,553	39,686	3,033	6.4	6.8	12,257
June	62,108	51,614	83.1	49,142	45,839	5,241	40,598	3,303	6.7	6.4	10,494
July	62,211	51,540	82.8	49,058	45,966	5,092	40,874	3,092	6.3	6.6	10,671
FEMALE											
1940	50,300	14,160	28.2	14,160	11,970	1,090	10,880	2,190	15.5	-	36,140
1944	52,650	19,370	36.8	19,170	18,850	1,930	16,920	320	1.7	-	33,280
1947	54,523	16,915	31.0	16,896	16,349	1,314	15,036	547	3.2	-	37,608
1948	55,118	17,599	31.9	17,583	16,848	1,338	15,510	735	4.1	-	37,520
1949	55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,561	1,083	6.0	-	37,697
1950	56,404	18,680	33.1	18,657	17,584	1,226	16,358	1,073	5.8	-	37,724
1951	57,078	19,309	33.8	19,272	18,421	1,257	17,164	851	4.4	-	37,770
1952	57,766	19,558	33.9	19,513	18,798	1,170	17,628	715	3.7	-	38,208
1953[2]	58,561	19,668	33.6	19,621	18,979	1,061	17,918	642	3.3	-	38,893
1954	59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	6.1	-	39,232
1955	59,904	20,842	34.8	20,806	19,790	1,239	18,551	1,016	4.9	-	39,062
1956	60,690	21,808	35.9	21,774	20,707	1,306	19,401	1,067	4.9	-	38,883
1957	61,632	22,097	35.9	22,064	21,021	1,184	19,837	1,043	4.7	-	39,535
1958	62,472	22,482	36.0	22,451	20,924	1,042	19,882	1,526	6.8	-	39,990
1959	63,265	22,865	36.1	22,832	21,492	1,087	20,405	1,340	5.9	-	40,401
1960[3]	64,368	23,619	36.7	23,587	22,196	1,045	21,151	1,390	5.9	-	40,749
1960: July	64,333	24,217	37.6	24,185	22,672	1,485	21,187	1,513	6.3	5.7	40,116
August	64,443	23,872	37.0	23,841	22,453	1,229	21,224	1,388	5.8	5.9	40,571
September	64,559	24,102	37.3	24,070	22,764	1,485	21,279	1,307	5.4	5.9	40,457
October	64,676	24,138	37.3	24,106	22,726	1,392	21,333	1,379	5.7	6.6	40,538
November	64,830	24,240	37.4	24,208	22,672	1,037	21,636	1,536	6.3	6.6	40,590
December	64,971	23,893	36.8	23,861	22,413	692	21,722	1,448	6.1	7.1	41,077
1961: January	65,104	23,330	35.8	23,298	21,630	607	21,023	1,669	7.2	6.8	41,774
February	65,209	23,785	36.5	23,752	21,934	613	21,321	1,818	7.7	7.3	41,424
March	65,315	24,232	37.1	24,199	22,413	718	21,695	1,786	7.4	7.4	41,083
April	65,431	23,916	36.6	23,884	22,192	701	21,490	1,692	7.1	7.2	41,515
May	65,548	24,306	37.1	24,274	22,540	991	21,549	1,734	7.1	7.1	41,242
June	65,660	25,176	38.3	25,144	22,867	1,430	21,437	2,277	9.1	7.6	40,483
July	65,775	24,612	37.4	24,580	22,533	1,361	21,172	2,048	8.3	7.5	41,163

[1]See footnote 1, table A-1. [2]See footnote 3, table A-1. [3]See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

July 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Age and sex	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force				
					Employed		Unemployed						
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
Total	76,153	59.5	73,639	58.7	6,453	62,046	5,140	7.0	51,833	35,548	1,455	1,859	12,971
Male	51,540	82.8	49,058	82.1	5,092	40,874	3,092	6.3	10,671	103	734	1,178	8,655
14 to 17 years	3,015	49.0	2,953	48.5	830	1,703	420	14.2	3,134	10	363	26	2,735
14 and 15 years	1,200	35.7	1,200	35.7	416	684	100	8.3	2,161	7	201	12	1,941
16 and 17 years	1,815	65.1	1,753	64.3	414	1,019	320	18.3	973	3	162	14	794
18 to 24 years	7,746	90.6	6,480	89.0	652	5,078	750	11.6	800	3	280	25	491
18 and 19 years	2,354	84.8	1,995	82.6	260	1,447	288	14.4	421	2	108	12	299
20 to 24 years	5,392	93.4	4,485	92.2	392	3,631	462	10.3	379	1	172	13	192
25 to 34 years	10,907	97.9	10,220	97.8	632	9,028	560	5.5	235	2	69	72	92
25 to 29 years	5,255	97.7	4,848	97.5	320	4,236	292	6.0	122	2	47	32	41
30 to 34 years	5,652	98.0	5,372	97.9	312	4,792	268	5.0	113	-	22	40	51
35 to 44 years	11,432	97.9	11,042	97.8	756	9,841	444	4.0	250	7	20	101	123
35 to 39 years	5,885	97.9	5,651	97.8	397	5,013	240	4.2	128	1	17	55	55
40 to 44 years	5,547	97.8	5,391	97.8	359	4,828	204	3.8	122	6	3	46	68
45 to 54 years	9,717	95.3	9,643	95.3	892	8,324	426	4.4	477	11	2	166	299
45 to 49 years	5,169	96.3	5,113	96.2	421	4,474	217	4.3	200	6	1	61	132
50 to 54 years	4,548	94.3	4,530	94.2	471	3,850	209	4.6	277	5	1	105	167
55 to 64 years	6,516	87.0	6,511	87.0	811	5,321	380	5.8	976	6	1	263	706
55 to 59 years	3,737	91.9	3,733	91.9	458	3,066	210	5.6	330	2	1	114	213
60 to 64 years	2,779	81.1	2,778	81.1	353	2,255	170	6.1	646	4	-	149	493
65 years and over	2,210	31.5	2,210	31.5	518	1,580	111	5.0	4,798	65	-	525	4,208
65 to 69 years	1,178	43.3	1,178	43.3	227	881	70	6.0	1,542	25	-	126	1,391
70 years and over	1,032	24.1	1,032	24.1	291	699	41	4.0	3,256	40	-	399	2,817
Female	24,612	37.4	24,580	37.4	1,361	21,172	2,048	8.3	41,163	35,446	720	681	4,315
14 to 17 years	1,668	28.1	1,668	28.1	227	1,122	318	19.1	4,264	589	366	13	3,295
14 and 15 years	565	17.5	565	17.5	118	370	77	13.7	2,660	209	191	7	2,252
16 and 17 years	1,103	40.7	1,103	40.7	109	752	241	21.9	1,604	380	175	6	1,043
18 to 24 years	4,311	50.9	4,294	50.8	170	3,563	560	13.0	4,152	3,510	281	26	334
18 and 19 years	1,616	59.5	1,610	59.4	56	1,276	278	17.2	1,099	710	164	11	214
20 to 24 years	2,695	46.9	2,684	46.8	114	2,287	282	10.5	3,053	2,800	117	15	120
25 to 34 years	4,025	35.3	4,017	35.3	195	3,509	314	7.8	7,366	7,240	30	20	76
25 to 29 years	1,893	34.6	1,888	34.6	82	1,645	161	8.5	3,573	3,518	12	6	37
30 to 34 years	2,132	36.0	2,129	35.9	113	1,864	153	7.2	3,793	3,722	18	14	39
35 to 44 years	5,285	42.9	5,280	42.9	251	4,694	335	6.3	7,025	6,869	27	32	97
35 to 39 years	2,568	40.5	2,565	40.5	126	2,275	164	6.4	3,769	3,682	21	14	52
40 to 44 years	2,717	45.5	2,715	45.5	125	2,419	171	6.3	3,256	3,187	6	18	45
45 to 54 years	5,345	49.5	5,343	49.5	288	4,729	325	6.1	5,448	5,320	12	55	62
45 to 49 years	2,887	50.7	2,886	50.7	153	2,564	168	5.8	2,802	2,728	3	36	35
50 to 54 years	2,458	48.1	2,457	48.1	135	2,165	157	6.4	2,646	2,592	9	19	27
55 to 64 years	3,064	37.4	3,064	37.4	162	2,744	158	5.2	5,134	4,969	3	61	102
55 to 59 years	1,880	43.0	1,880	43.0	98	1,692	90	4.8	2,495	2,440	2	19	35
60 to 64 years	1,184	31.0	1,184	31.0	64	1,052	68	5.7	2,639	2,529	1	42	67
65 years and over	915	10.5	915	10.5	66	810	38	4.2	7,772	6,948	-	474	350
65 to 69 years	575	18.2	575	18.2	49	499	26	4.5	2,592	2,475	-	55	62
70 years and over	340	6.2	340	6.2	17	311	12	3.6	5,180	4,473	-	419	288

NOTE: Total noninstitutional population may be obtained by summing total labor force and not in labor force; civilian noninstitutional population by summing civilian labor force and not in labor force.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population

(In thousands)

Employment status	July 1961	June 1961	July 1960
Total	14,411	14,415	14,459
Civilian labor force	13,991	14,034	14,058
Employed	13,353	13,447	13,573
Agriculture	591	586	621
Nonagricultural industries	12,762	12,861	12,952
Unemployed	638	587	485
Not in labor force	418	382	401

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex and employment status	July 1961				June 1961				July 1960			
	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	89.1	83.3	53.3	68.7	89.3	84.0	54.5	68.8	89.1	83.9	54.6	71.3
Not in labor force	10.9	16.7	46.7	31.3	10.7	16.0	45.5	31.2	10.9	16.1	45.4	28.7
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	95.8	88.5	91.6	87.1	95.9	89.2	91.9	84.5	96.7	92.5	93.4	88.7
Agriculture	8.4	14.0	12.2	16.6	8.6	14.4	12.2	17.3	9.2	13.0	11.2	17.9
Nonagricultural industries	87.4	74.5	79.4	70.5	87.3	74.8	79.7	67.2	87.5	79.5	82.2	70.8
Unemployed	4.2	11.5	8.4	12.9	4.1	10.8	8.1	15.5	3.3	7.5	6.6	11.3
FEMALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	31.8	54.8	37.4	52.1	33.0	55.3	38.3	52.0	31.6	58.1	36.8	54.7
Not in labor force	68.2	45.2	62.6	47.9	67.0	44.7	61.7	48.0	68.4	41.9	63.2	45.3
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	93.4	87.6	92.6	88.6	93.1	89.7	93.2	85.6	94.7	91.9	94.9	91.6
Agriculture	6.5	4.7	2.8	5.2	6.7	4.8	3.1	5.4	7.5	4.1	2.8	5.8
Nonagricultural industries	86.9	82.9	89.8	83.4	86.4	84.9	90.1	80.2	87.2	87.8	92.1	85.8
Unemployed	6.6	12.4	7.4	11.4	6.9	10.3	6.8	14.4	5.3	8.1	5.1	8.4

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and employment status	July 1961			June 1961			July 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHITE									
Total	112,484	53,639	58,846	112,301	53,557	58,745	110,106	52,530	57,576
Labor force	65,411	44,161	21,250	65,964	44,190	21,774	64,523	43,617	20,906
Percent of population	58.2	82.3	36.1	58.7	82.5	37.1	58.6	83.0	36.3
Employed	61,331	41,696	19,635	61,488	41,542	19,946	61,376	41,657	19,719
Agriculture	5,322	4,346	975	5,468	4,445	1,023	5,746	4,644	1,101
Nonagricultural industries	56,009	37,349	18,660	56,019	37,097	18,922	55,630	37,013	18,617
Unemployed	4,080	2,465	1,615	4,476	2,648	1,828	3,148	1,960	1,188
Percent of labor force	6.2	5.6	7.6	6.8	6.0	8.4	4.9	4.5	5.7
Not in labor force	47,073	9,478	37,596	46,337	9,367	36,971	45,583	8,913	36,670
NONWHITE									
Total	12,988	6,091	6,897	12,962	6,079	6,883	12,674	5,949	6,725
Labor force	8,228	4,897	3,330	8,322	4,952	3,370	8,183	4,904	3,279
Percent of population	63.4	80.4	48.3	64.2	81.5	49.0	64.6	82.4	48.8
Employed	7,168	4,271	2,897	7,218	4,297	2,922	7,314	4,360	2,954
Agriculture	1,131	746	385	1,202	796	407	1,139	755	384
Nonagricultural industries	6,036	3,525	2,512	6,016	3,501	2,515	6,175	3,605	2,570
Unemployed	1,060	627	433	1,104	655	449	869	544	325
Percent of labor force	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.2	13.3	10.6	11.1	9.9
Not in labor force	4,760	1,193	3,567	4,640	1,127	3,513	4,491	1,045	3,446

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Region; Class of Worker
Reasons Employed Persons
Not at Work

Table A-7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, total and urban, by region

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Region	July 1961					June 1961					July 1960				
	Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force			
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	
Total[1]	58.7	100.0	8.8	84.2	7.0	59.3	100.0	9.0	83.5	7.5	59.2	100.0	9.5	85.0	5.5
Northeast	59.5	100.0	2.8	89.9	7.3	59.2	100.0	2.5	89.6	7.9	59.4	100.0	2.7	91.2	6.1
North Central	58.4	100.0	10.2	83.2	6.6	59.2	100.0	10.6	82.2	7.2	59.5	100.0	11.6	83.7	4.7
South	57.7	100.0	13.0	80.4	6.6	59.1	100.0	13.7	79.1	7.2	58.6	100.0	13.7	80.6	5.7
West	59.8	100.0	8.2	84.2	7.6	59.9	100.0	7.9	84.1	8.0	59.6	100.0	9.3	85.1	5.6
Urban	59.3	100.0	1.2	90.9	7.9	59.7	100.0	1.2	90.3	8.5	59.5	100.0	1.4	92.5	6.1
Northeast	59.8	100.0	.6	91.5	7.9	59.5	100.0	.5	91.2	8.3	59.3	100.0	.7	92.9	6.4
North Central	58.6	100.0	.8	91.1	8.1	59.3	100.0	1.0	90.2	8.8	59.3	100.0	.9	93.3	5.8
South	59.2	100.0	1.8	90.6	7.6	60.1	100.0	1.9	89.8	8.3	60.0	100.0	2.1	91.9	6.0
West	59.9	100.0	2.3	90.0	7.7	60.0	100.0	2.1	89.2	8.7	59.7	100.0	2.7	91.3	6.0

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Type of industry and class of worker	July 1961			June 1961			July 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	68,499	45,966	22,533	68,706	45,839	22,867	68,689	46,017	22,672
Agriculture	6,453	5,092	1,361	6,671	5,241	1,430	6,885	5,399	1,486
Wage and salary workers	2,230	1,756	474	2,269	1,813	457	2,403	1,927	475
Self-employed workers	2,845	2,703	142	2,891	2,739	152	2,962	2,843	119
Unpaid family workers	1,377	632	745	1,508	689	820	1,520	629	891
Nonagricultural industries	62,046	40,874	21,172	62,035	40,598	21,437	61,804	40,618	21,186
Wage and salary workers	55,047	35,790	19,257	54,961	35,533	19,428	54,845	35,547	19,298
In private households	2,528	447	2,080	2,688	518	2,171	2,589	397	2,191
Government workers	7,637	4,770	2,867	7,809	4,816	2,993	7,466	4,560	2,906
Other wage and salary workers	44,882	30,573	14,310	44,464	30,199	14,264	44,790	30,590	14,201
Self-employed workers	6,291	4,929	1,362	6,371	4,941	1,430	6,264	4,938	1,325
Unpaid family workers	709	156	553	706	124	581	695	132	563

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Reason for not working	July 1961				June 1961				July 1960			
	Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers	
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total	7,357	7,162	6,713	70.8	3,839	3,688	3,316	59.3	7,291	7,136	6,711	70.9
Bad weather	88	34	27	(1)	75	32	26	(1)	23	20	16	(1)
Industrial dispute	53	53	53	-	18	18	18	-	38	38	38	-
Vacation	5,568	5,534	5,295	80.7	2,178	2,153	2,021	76.9	5,692	5,636	5,415	80.5
Illness	833	762	670	34.9	807	743	635	35.3	783	729	625	33.8
All other	814	781	669	36.9	761	742	617	30.6	756	713	618	29.8

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than 30-day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 102,000 and 166,000, respectively, in July 1961.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation group	July 1961						July 1960					
	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
Total	68,499	45,966	22,533	100.0	100.0	100.0	68,689	46,017	22,672	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,200	4,754	2,448	10.5	10.3	10.9	7,042	4,560	2,481	10.3	9.9	10.9
Medical and other health workers	1,301	572	729	1.9	1.2	3.2	1,289	539	749	1.9	1.2	3.3
Teachers, except college	1,150	274	876	1.7	.6	3.9	1,175	301	874	1.7	.7	3.9
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,749	3,908	843	6.9	8.5	3.7	4,578	3,720	858	6.7	8.1	3.8
Farmers and farm managers	2,800	2,660	139	4.1	5.8	.6	2,950	2,833	117	4.3	6.2	.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6,852	5,771	1,083	10.0	12.6	4.8	6,940	5,852	1,088	10.1	12.7	4.8
Salaried workers	3,544	3,012	532	5.2	6.6	2.4	3,457	2,942	515	5.0	6.4	2.3
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,627	1,274	354	2.4	2.8	1.6	1,736	1,370	366	2.5	3.0	1.6
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,681	1,485	197	2.5	3.2	.9	1,747	1,540	207	2.5	3.3	.9
Clerical and kindred workers	10,039	3,272	6,766	14.7	7.1	30.0	9,907	3,169	6,736	14.4	6.9	29.7
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,379	88	2,291	3.5	.2	10.2	2,385	61	2,323	3.5	.1	10.2
Other clerical and kindred workers	7,660	3,184	4,475	11.2	6.9	19.9	7,522	3,108	4,413	11.0	6.8	19.5
Sales workers	4,500	2,810	1,689	6.6	6.1	7.5	4,405	2,656	1,750	6.4	5.8	7.7
Retail trade	2,639	1,173	1,466	3.9	2.6	6.5	2,597	1,069	1,529	3.8	2.3	6.7
Other sales workers	1,861	1,637	223	2.7	3.6	1.0	1,808	1,587	221	2.6	3.4	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,984	8,770	212	13.1	19.1	.9	8,852	8,625	227	12.9	18.7	1.0
Carpenters	936	936	-	1.4	2.0	-	871	870	1	1.3	1.9	(1)
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,918	1,910	8	2.8	4.2	(1)	1,928	1,914	14	2.8	4.2	.1
Mechanics and repairmen	2,248	2,227	20	3.3	4.8	.1	1,992	1,983	8	2.9	4.3	(1)
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	955	950	5	1.4	2.1	(1)	1,161	1,148	14	1.7	2.5	.1
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,803	1,698	105	2.6	3.7	.5	1,753	1,639	114	2.6	3.6	.5
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,124	1,049	74	1.6	2.3	.3	1,147	1,071	76	1.7	2.3	.3
Operatives and kindred workers	12,000	8,687	3,313	17.5	18.9	14.7	12,276	8,841	3,435	17.9	19.2	15.2
Drivers and deliverymen	2,395	2,375	20	3.5	5.2	.1	2,471	2,450	21	3.6	5.3	.1
Other operatives and kindred workers:												
Durable goods manufacturing	3,266	2,453	814	4.8	5.3	3.6	3,458	2,539	920	5.0	5.5	4.1
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,479	1,693	1,786	5.1	3.7	7.9	3,475	1,697	1,778	5.1	3.7	7.8
Other industries	2,860	2,166	693	4.2	4.7	3.1	2,872	2,155	716	.2	4.7	3.2
Private household workers	2,096	36	2,059	3.1	.1	9.1	2,195	45	2,150	3.2	.1	9.5
Service workers, except private household	6,603	3,042	3,561	9.6	6.6	15.8	6,305	3,012	3,293	9.2	6.5	14.5
Protective service workers	837	806	31	1.2	1.8	.1	786	748	38	1.1	1.6	.2
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,830	528	1,302	2.7	1.1	5.8	1,719	515	1,204	2.5	1.1	5.3
Other service workers	3,936	1,708	2,228	5.7	3.7	9.9	3,800	1,749	2,051	5.5	3.8	9.0
Farm laborers and foremen	3,363	2,191	1,172	4.9	4.8	5.2	3,578	2,266	1,311	5.2	4.9	5.8
Paid workers	2,002	1,561	441	2.9	3.4	2.0	2,074	1,643	431	3.0	3.6	1.9
Unpaid family workers	1,361	630	731	2.0	1.4	3.2	1,504	623	880	2.2	1.4	3.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	4,065	3,972	93	5.9	8.6	.4	4,243	4,159	85	6.2	9.0	.4
Construction	973	969	4	1.4	2.1	(1)	1,033	1,027	6	1.5	2.2	(1)
Manufacturing	1,076	1,044	32	1.6	2.3	.1	1,126	1,087	39	1.6	2.4	.2
Other industries	2,016	1,959	57	2.9	4.3	.3	2,084	2,045	40	3.0	4.4	.2

[1]Less than 0.05. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	July 1961						July 1960					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....thousands..	61,331	41,696	19,635	7,168	4,271	2,897	61,376	41,657	19,719	7,314	4,360	2,954
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11.3	11.1	11.7	4.0	3.3	5.1	11.0	10.6	11.8	4.2	3.4	5.3
Farmers and farm managers	4.2	5.9	.6	3.3	5.0	.7	4.4	6.3	.5	3.2	5.0	.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	10.9	13.5	5.2	2.6	3.2	1.8	11.0	13.7	5.2	2.5	2.9	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	15.6	7.3	33.1	6.9	5.5	9.1	15.3	7.0	32.8	7.0	5.8	8.8
Sales workers	7.1	6.6	8.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.0	6.2	8.6	1.4	1.2	1.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14.0	20.1	1.0	5.8	9.5	.5	13.7	19.7	1.1	5.9	9.5	.5
Operatives and kindred workers	17.3	18.5	14.9	19.0	22.8	13.5	17.7	18.8	15.4	19.1	23.1	13.1
Private household workers	1.9	.1	5.7	13.4	.3	32.6	1.9	.1	5.8	14.0	.3	34.1
Service workers, except private household	8.6	5.7	14.9	18.4	16.0	22.0	8.2	5.7	13.5	17.1	14.3	21.2
Farm laborers and foremen	4.1	4.1	4.1	12.0	11.7	12.5	4.5	4.3	4.8	11.6	11.0	12.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.1	7.4	.4	12.8	21.2	.4	5.2	7.5	.3	14.2	23.4	.6

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	July 1961 Number	July 1961 Percent	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	July 1960
Total	5,140	100.0	5,580	4,768	4,962	5,495	5,705	5,385	4,540	4,031	3,579	3,388	3,788	4,017
Less than 5 weeks	1,995	38.8	2,857	1,672	1,600	1,729	2,063	2,200	2,107	1,840	1,637	1,655	1,697	1,871
Less than 1 week	18	.4	63	29	13	8	12	11	17	18	27	28	16	18
1 week	436	8.5	817	420	366	515	500	409	558	441	421	441	472	385
2 weeks	559	10.9	853	459	497	416	540	636	579	557	496	488	522	550
3 weeks	459	8.9	667	386	369	407	507	579	541	459	366	387	392	481
4 weeks	523	10.2	458	378	355	383	505	565	412	366	327	312	295	436
5 to 14 weeks	1,511	29.4	1,148	1,181	1,234	1,903	2,018	1,845	1,418	1,204	949	928	1,275	1,311
5 to 6 weeks	622	12.1	343	348	334	371	450	504	394	325	331	212	279	532
7 to 10 weeks	621	12.1	502	503	493	726	958	777	600	522	358	391	645	501
11 to 14 weeks	268	5.2	303	330	407	806	610	564	424	357	260	325	351	278
15 weeks and over	1,634	31.8	1,575	1,915	2,128	1,862	1,624	1,339	1,015	987	992	805	816	834
15 to 26 weeks	608	11.8	647	1,008	1,205	1,063	950	696	516	488	492	388	402	418
27 weeks and over	1,026	20.0	928	907	923	799	674	643	499	499	500	417	414	416
Average duration	16.1	-	13.9	16.9	17.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	12.2	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.3	11.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation and industry	July 1961 Percent distribution	July 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	June 1961 Percent distribution	June 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	July 1960 Percent distribution	July 1960 Unemployment rate[1]
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	7.0	100.0	7.5	100.0	5.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.0	2.1	4.4	3.2	3.0	1.7
Farmers and farm managers	.3	.5	.1	.2	.1	.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.0
Clerical and kindred workers	10.0	4.9	10.6	5.6	9.9	3.9
Sales workers	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.5	4.4	3.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	10.1	5.5	9.3	5.5	9.6	4.2
Operatives and kindred workers	24.1	9.4	21.3	9.2	25.4	7.7
Private household workers	3.6	8.1	3.3	7.5	3.3	5.6
Service workers, except private household	11.0	7.9	10.5	8.3	10.0	6.0
Farm laborers and foremen	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	3.3	3.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.8	12.0	10.3	12.5	13.2	11.1
No previous work experience	18.2	-	21.8	-	16.1	-
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[2]	100.0	7.0	100.0	7.5	100.0	5.5
Experienced wage and salary workers	79.1	6.6	76.1	6.9	81.2	5.4
Agriculture	2.7	5.8	2.8	6.5	3.7	5.8
Nonagricultural industries	76.4	6.7	73.3	6.9	77.5	5.4
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.4	10.4	1.2	9.8	1.6	8.5
Construction	9.8	11.2	8.8	11.6	9.2	8.6
Manufacturing	27.0	7.6	25.3	7.7	28.3	6.2
Durable goods	16.2	8.4	15.1	8.4	15.7	6.3
Primary metal industries	2.4	10.7	2.5	12.2	3.3	10.5
Fabricated metal products	1.9	7.2	1.8	7.3	1.6	5.3
Machinery	2.4	7.7	1.8	6.3	1.9	4.2
Electrical equipment	2.0	6.8	1.9	6.9	2.1	5.7
Transportation equipment	3.5	9.1	3.4	9.6	3.9	7.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.9	10.8	1.7	10.5	2.5	10.5
All other transportation equipment	1.6	7.6	1.8	8.9	1.4	5.2
Other durable goods industries	4.1	8.9	3.8	8.6	2.9	5.1
Nondurable goods	10.8	6.6	10.2	6.9	12.6	6.2
Food and kindred products	2.9	7.8	2.5	7.5	2.5	5.6
Textile-mill products	1.5	8.0	1.3	7.6	1.7	6.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.8	10.5	2.8	12.1	3.5	10.6
Other nondurable goods industries	3.6	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
Transportation and public utilities	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.1
Railroads and railway express	1.1	5.6	.9	5.5	1.2	4.5
Other transportation	2.1	6.4	1.9	5.9	2.1	5.0
Communication and other public utilities	.9	2.2	1.3	3.8	1.5	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	15.7	7.2	15.3	7.7	16.0	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.5	2.8	1.8	3.6	1.4	2.1
Service industries	14.7	5.6	14.5	5.9	14.5	4.5
Professional services	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.6	4.1	2.6
All other service industries	10.1	7.7	10.0	8.2	10.4	6.3
Public administration	2.2	3.3	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.3

[1]Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. [2]Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	July 1961		June 1961		July 1960	
	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total	100.0	31.8	100.0	28.2	100.0	20.8
Male: 14 years and over	67.0	35.4	65.8	31.4	66.3	22.1
14 to 17 years	1.3	5.0	2.2	5.8	2.0	4.7
18 and 19 years	4.1	23.3	3.6	14.5	3.6	10.8
20 to 24 years	9.5	33.5	9.6	30.9	8.5	19.8
25 to 34 years	13.5	39.3	11.8	34.1	12.0	21.0
35 to 44 years	11.0	40.3	12.0	40.5	11.5	26.8
45 to 64 years	24.0	48.6	22.2	49.2	24.9	35.4
65 years and over	3.7	54.1	4.5	59.2	3.7	(1)
Female: 14 years and over	33.0	26.3	34.2	23.6	33.7	18.6
14 to 19 years	2.6	7.0	3.4	6.7	2.9	6.3
20 to 24 years	5.0	28.7	4.4	23.0	5.4	18.6
25 to 34 years	5.4	28.1	6.0	30.0	7.2	21.1
35 to 44 years	6.9	33.4	8.5	38.2	7.6	24.5
45 years and over	13.2	41.5	11.9	36.1	10.7	25.5
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX						
Total	100.0	31.8	100.0	28.2	100.0	20.8
Male: Married, wife present	38.7	41.8	38.2	40.8	37.4	26.4
Single	21.6	26.6	20.5	20.3	21.3	15.5
Other	6.7	43.4	7.1	46.7	7.5	36.2
Female: Married, husband present	18.7	35.3	19.5	33.1	18.6	23.0
Single	5.8	12.6	6.5	10.7	7.9	12.0
Other	8.6	32.0	8.2	32.7	7.3	21.1
COLOR AND SEX						
Total	100.0	31.8	100.0	28.2	100.0	20.8
White	78.1	31.3	76.9	27.1	73.6	19.5
Male	52.4	34.7	50.3	29.9	47.8	20.4
Female	25.7	26.1	26.5	22.9	25.8	18.1
Nonwhite	21.9	33.7	23.1	33.0	26.4	25.3
Male	14.6	38.1	15.4	37.1	18.5	28.3
Female	7.3	27.5	7.7	26.9	7.9	20.3
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	31.8	100.0	28.2	100.0	20.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.2	12.8	2.0	12.7	2.3	16.0
Farmers and farm managers	.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.5	31.1	2.4	30.2	2.3	(1)
Clerical and kindred workers	11.3	36.1	11.4	30.4	9.8	20.7
Sales workers	4.7	35.8	4.6	34.1	3.7	17.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12.5	39.4	13.0	39.3	8.9	19.1
Operatives and kindred workers	30.9	40.8	31.1	41.2	35.5	29.1
Private household workers	2.9	25.9	2.2	19.2	2.8	17.6
Service workers, except private household	12.1	34.7	9.4	25.3	9.1	19.0
Farm laborers and foremen	.7	9.4	.8	9.8	1.6	9.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	14.3	42.1	15.9	43.7	17.7	27.9
No previous work experience	6.7	11.7	7.0	9.1	6.2	8.0
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[2]	100.0	31.8	100.0	28.2	100.0	20.8
Experienced wage and salary workers	91.2	36.7	90.4	33.5	89.8	23.0
Agriculture	.9	10.1	1.4	14.0	2.4	13.4
Nonagricultural industries	90.3	37.6	89.0	34.3	87.4	23.4
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.7	(1)	1.5	(1)	4.7	(1)
Construction	9.8	31.6	10.8	34.6	9.2	20.9
Manufacturing	36.5	43.1	39.5	43.9	38.7	28.5
Durable goods	24.7	48.4	27.5	51.2	21.9	29.1
Nondurable goods	11.9	35.0	11.9	33.0	16.8	27.7
Transportation and public utilities	5.8	45.7	6.0	41.0	6.3	27.3
Wholesale and retail trade	17.4	35.4	15.6	28.7	12.6	16.3
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate	15.2	29.8	12.9	22.3	13.2	17.3
Public administration	3.9	56.6	2.8	35.8	2.8	(1)

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000. [2] Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker

July 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked	Total	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private households	Government	Other		
Total at work...thousands	61,141	6,256	2,164	2,716	1,377	54,885	48,337	2,407	5,903	40,027	5,841	707
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	19.2	30.3	35.6	20.7	40.8	18.1	17.7	65.4	10.9	15.7	18.7	40.6
1 to 14 hours	5.8	8.1	13.3	8.2	-	5.6	5.5	38.7	2.2	4.0	6.8	-
15 to 21 hours	5.2	10.7	10.6	6.0	19.8	4.6	4.3	13.0	2.8	4.0	5.4	22.3
22 to 29 hours	3.9	6.1	5.9	3.9	10.7	3.7	3.7	8.4	2.6	3.5	3.0	9.0
30 to 34 hours	4.3	5.4	5.8	2.6	10.3	4.2	4.2	5.3	3.3	4.2	3.5	9.3
35 to 40 hours	46.9	14.6	16.5	12.2	16.2	50.5	54.5	17.8	66.3	55.0	21.5	23.0
35 to 39 hours	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	8.8	6.1	6.4	4.4	4.7	6.8	3.7	8.6
40 hours	40.8	8.7	11.6	7.0	7.4	44.4	48.1	13.4	61.6	48.2	17.8	14.4
41 hours and over	33.6	55.1	48.0	67.0	43.1	31.4	27.9	16.7	23.0	29.3	59.6	36.3
41 to 47 hours	7.5	5.5	7.2	3.3	7.5	7.9	8.1	4.7	6.1	8.6	6.4	5.7
48 hours	6.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	6.7	6.7	3.4	5.9	7.0	7.1	5.3
49 hours and over	19.7	46.0	37.3	60.0	32.1	16.8	13.1	8.6	11.0	13.7	46.1	25.3
49 to 54 hours	6.1	9.2	11.2	8.6	7.0	5.7	5.1	2.5	3.3	5.5	11.2	3.8
55 to 59 hours	2.6	4.1	4.6	3.4	4.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	4.3	2.0
60 to 69 hours	5.3	10.8	7.7	13.9	9.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	3.6	15.2	7.5
70 hours and over	5.7	21.9	13.8	34.1	10.7	3.9	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.3	15.4	12.0
Average hours	41.2	47.0	41.5	54.3	41.5	40.5	39.6	24.3	41.2	40.3	48.0	40.4

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-16: Employed persons, by type of industry, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

July 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total	6,453	62,046	Usually work full time—Continued		
			Part time for other reasons	465	1,938
With a job but not at work	195	7,162	Own illness	44	486
At work	6,256	54,885	Vacation	14	501
41 hours and over	3,454	17,227	Bad weather	341	399
35 to 40 hours	910	27,754	Holiday	-	12
1 to 34 hours	1,894	9,904	All other	67	539
Usually work full time on present job:			Usually work part time on present job:		
Part time for economic reasons	72	1,119	For economic reasons[1]	379	1,892
Slack work	61	868	Average hours	18.0	17.1
Material shortages or repairs	-	63	For other reasons	977	4,955
New job started	7	129			
Job terminated	5	60			
Average hours	22.5	23.6	Average hours for total at work	47.0	40.5

[1]Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

July 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major industry group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over			
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons						
Agriculture	100.0	35.6	1.3	7.0	15.6	11.6	4.9	11.6	48.0	7.2	3.5	37.3
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	17.7	2.0	3.6	3.7	8.4	6.4	48.1	27.9	8.1	6.7	13.1
Construction	100.0	19.7	4.5	8.6	3.8	2.8	6.0	47.2	27.0	9.6	5.3	12.1
Manufacturing	100.0	11.0	3.1	3.9	1.4	2.6	5.8	59.4	23.8	7.5	6.2	10.1
Durable goods	100.0	8.7	2.7	4.1	1.0	.9	3.0	66.5	21.9	6.7	6.1	9.1
Nondurable goods	100.0	13.6	3.5	3.6	1.9	4.6	9.0	51.2	26.2	8.5	6.4	11.3
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	7.9	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.9	4.2	63.8	24.2	6.7	5.2	12.3
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	20.4	1.1	2.1	5.4	11.8	6.4	33.6	39.6	10.5	10.1	19.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	13.1	.4	2.3	1.0	9.4	16.3	45.7	24.9	8.6	3.2	13.1
Service industries	100.0	31.3	1.5	3.2	7.3	19.3	6.5	36.1	26.1	7.3	6.2	12.6
Educational services	100.0	28.6	1.3	8.7	2.8	15.8	8.1	44.7	18.4	5.8	3.5	9.1
Other professional services	100.0	17.7	1.0	2.4	1.8	12.5	7.1	49.5	25.7	7.6	5.6	12.5
All other service industries	100.0	39.9	1.9	2.5	11.5	24.0	5.7	26.3	28.0	7.5	7.1	13.4
All other industries	100.0	8.1	.5	3.7	1.0	2.9	4.6	62.0	25.2	5.5	6.8	12.9

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

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Table A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group

July 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over				Average hours
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over	
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons							
Total	100.0	19.2	1.9	3.9	3.7	9.7	6.1	40.8	33.6	7.5	6.4	19.7	41.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	15.2	.7	4.1	1.1	9.3	5.5	49.4	30.0	7.0	4.4	18.6	41.4
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	20.2	1.1	8.0	.9	10.2	5.0	6.9	67.9	3.3	3.6	61.0	54.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	100.0	7.3	1.0	2.4	.4	3.5	3.9	28.3	60.5	8.1	8.1	44.3	50.4
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	14.3	.7	2.9	1.3	9.4	11.5	58.6	15.6	7.1	3.4	5.1	38.3
Sales workers	100.0	27.6	.8	2.4	4.3	20.1	6.4	28.9	37.0	7.9	7.8	21.3	38.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	10.0	2.3	3.8	1.8	2.1	4.5	52.8	32.6	9.7	8.3	14.6	41.7
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	14.3	4.3	4.2	2.8	3.0	6.0	50.4	29.4	8.1	6.7	14.6	41.1
Private household workers	100.0	62.3	2.2	2.6	16.5	41.0	5.4	14.0	18.3	5.1	3.4	9.8	26.1
Service workers, except private household	100.0	24.2	1.4	2.2	5.2	15.4	4.9	35.8	35.1	6.8	12.3	16.0	39.8
Farm laborers and foremen	100.0	38.6	1.1	7.3	10.1	20.1	6.5	9.0	45.8	7.3	3.2	35.3	41.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	33.2	4.5	7.4	11.9	9.4	3.9	41.4	21.6	8.8	4.6	8.2	34.7

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics

July 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	Total at work		1 to 34 hours					35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours
	(In thousands)	Percent	Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				
				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons			
AGE AND SEX										
Total	54,885	100.0	18.1	2.0	3.5	3.4	9.0	50.5	31.4	40.5
Male	36,871	100.0	12.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	4.3	49.7	37.6	42.8
14 to 17 years	1,647	100.0	64.3	1.9	3.2	21.1	38.1	20.1	15.7	24.8
18 to 24 years	4,817	100.0	15.8	2.7	3.1	5.4	4.6	51.4	32.8	41.0
25 to 34 years	8,196	100.0	7.9	2.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	50.9	41.4	44.5
35 to 44 years	8,822	100.0	8.0	2.0	3.6	1.3	1.1	51.0	41.1	44.6
45 to 64 years	11,996	100.0	8.7	1.8	3.7	1.6	1.6	52.8	38.4	44.1
65 years and over	1,394	100.0	33.9	1.4	2.9	3.2	26.4	37.2	28.8	36.4
Female	18,014	100.0	29.1	2.2	3.5	4.7	18.7	52.4	18.7	35.8
14 to 17 years	1,096	100.0	64.8	1.0	2.3	17.6	43.9	24.6	10.6	23.9
18 to 24 years	3,219	100.0	20.3	1.7	3.1	4.5	11.0	64.8	14.9	37.1
25 to 34 years	3,022	100.0	26.0	2.2	3.9	3.1	16.8	57.5	16.5	36.3
35 to 44 years	3,879	100.0	27.6	2.2	4.1	3.7	17.6	52.9	19.6	36.6
45 to 64 years	6,077	100.0	27.2	2.6	3.4	3.9	17.3	49.9	22.9	37.2
65 years and over	721	100.0	47.8	1.5	3.3	3.5	39.5	35.0	17.1	31.5
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male: Single	6,814	100.0	28.9	2.5	3.5	9.5	13.4	46.4	24.7	36.4
Married, wife present	28,205	100.0	8.6	1.8	3.5	1.2	2.1	50.5	41.0	44.4
Other	1,852	100.0	16.6	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.6	50.0	33.3	41.6
Female: Single	4,820	100.0	28.6	1.4	2.4	7.3	17.5	56.7	14.7	34.7
Married, husband present	9,352	100.0	30.8	2.5	4.3	3.0	21.0	50.5	18.7	35.7
Other	3,841	100.0	25.0	2.3	3.0	5.5	14.2	51.3	23.7	37.6
COLOR AND SEX										
White	49,408	100.0	17.1	1.9	3.4	2.9	8.9	50.7	32.2	40.9
Male	33,624	100.0	12.0	1.8	3.3	2.5	4.4	49.4	38.5	43.1
Female	15,783	100.0	27.8	2.1	3.5	3.7	18.5	53.4	18.8	36.2
Nonwhite	5,478	100.0	27.0	3.4	4.7	8.7	10.2	49.2	23.7	36.9
Male	3,247	100.0	20.1	4.2	5.7	6.7	3.5	52.2	27.8	39.3
Female	2,231	100.0	37.4	2.4	3.4	11.6	20.0	44.7	17.9	33.3

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

1919 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,903	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1958	50,543	721	2,648	15,468	3,903	11,141	2,374	6,395	7,893
1959 [1]	51,975	676	2,767	16,168	3,902	11,385	2,425	6,525	8,127
1959 [2]	52,205	677	2,788	16,199	3,921	11,439	2,433	6,558	8,190
1960 [3]	53,137	665	2,795	16,369	3,921	11,698	2,494	6,673	8,522
1960: July	53,184	657	3,125	16,296	3,959	11,648	2,539	6,751	8,209
August	53,320	674	3,157	16,429	3,941	11,649	2,545	6,721	8,204
September	53,743	665	3,095	16,538	3,927	11,722	2,524	6,734	8,538
October	53,631	657	3,031	16,341	3,909	11,799	2,510	6,734	8,650
November	53,370	648	2,870	16,156	3,887	11,900	2,508	6,701	8,700
December	53,547	642	2,573	15,863	3,862	12,465	2,513	6,648	8,981
1961: January	51,661	630	2,404	15,608	3,781	11,518	2,498	6,551	8,671
February	51,314	621	2,283	15,501	3,777	11,332	2,502	6,561	8,737
March	51,621	623	2,433	15,524	3,767	11,391	2,515	6,600	8,768
April	52,073	624	2,638	15,564	3,775	11,444	2,528	6,714	8,786
May	52,645	632	2,822	15,756	3,792	11,502	2,537	6,788	8,816
June	53,367	640	3,060	16,014	3,836	11,615	2,563	6,828	8,811
July	53,198	634	3,158	15,994	3,853	11,592	2,595	6,811	8,561

[1] Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.
[2] Data for this line and 1960 forward relate to the United States including Alaska and Hawaii.
[3] Preliminary.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
TOTAL	52,937	53,116	52,407	52,923	53,309	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	632	638	630	655	681	-	497	488	507	534
METAL MINING	88.1	87.5	86.6	94.5	96.7	-	72.1	71.4	78.4	80.4
Iron mining	-	27.9	27.8	34.2	35.3	-	23.2	23.2	29.4	30.5
Copper mining	-	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.9	-	26.3	25.8	25.3	26.0
Lead and zinc mining	-	10.0	9.9	11.1	11.4	-	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.1
ANTHRACITE MINING	-	8.7	8.7	10.7	11.8	-	7.6	7.6	9.0	10.0
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	128.9	137.5	136.3	140.5	164.2	-	120.6	119.3	119.1	144.3
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	-	290.8	286.8	291.6	291.6	-	202.3	197.6	202.3	202.9
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-	169.9	168.4	178.4	177.0	-	97.5	95.5	103.9	103.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	114.8	113.7	111.2	117.9	116.8	-	94.4	92.1	97.8	96.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,131	3,035	2,799	3,098	2,977	-	2,603	2,374	2,669	2,558
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	649	580	659	643	-	567	496	573	558
Highway and street construction	-	326.8	280.7	320.1	315.0	-	299.1	253.8	292.6	286.7
Other nonbuilding construction	-	322.2	299.1	338.7	328.1	-	267.7	241.7	280.1	271.0
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	2,386	2,219	2,439	2,334	-	2,036	1,878	2,096	2,000
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	-	819.2	749.9	857.9	816.8	-	710.2	644.9	752.4	714.7
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,566.8	1,469.0	1,580.6	1,517.6	-	1,325.3	1,232.6	1,343.9	1,285.4
Plumbing and heating	-	310.6	302.4	315.5	311.3	-	254.1	245.8	256.2	253.4
Painting and decorating	-	254.0	230.1	251.6	234.2	-	229.9	206.8	229.5	212.7
Electrical work	-	186.8	174.2	199.6	187.9	-	147.4	136.6	159.9	149.6
Other special-trade contractors	-	815.4	762.3	813.9	784.2	-	693.9	643.4	698.3	669.7
MANUFACTURING	15,948	15,975	15,726	16,250	16,422	11,828	11,866	11,643	12,145	12,332
DURABLE GOODS	9,124	9,169	9,039	9,342	9,504	6,661	6,710	6,595	6,888	7,056
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,824	6,806	6,687	6,908	6,918	5,167	5,156	5,048	5,257	5,276
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	153.8	154.6	153.4	146.0	149.6	73.1	74.5	73.9	72.3	72.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	655.9	661.1	617.2	674.2	685.9	588.0	593.3	550.6	606.1	617.4
Logging camps and contractors	-	135.5	103.7	122.0	126.1	-	128.5	96.4	114.6	118.6
Sawmills and planing mills	-	297.4	290.5	320.1	324.8	-	268.3	262.3	291.4	296.0
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	-	132.3	128.0	131.8	133.0	-	111.2	107.5	110.9	112.0
Wooden containers	-	40.8	40.8	43.9	44.8	-	37.2	37.3	39.9	40.8
Miscellaneous wood products	-	55.1	54.2	56.4	57.2	-	48.1	47.1	49.3	50.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	372.4	372.2	367.8	385.0	391.0	309.5	308.3	304.3	320.9	326.7
Household furniture	-	268.2	266.0	275.0	279.9	-	228.9	227.0	235.6	240.4
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-	47.0	46.1	48.7	49.4	-	36.4	35.5	38.4	38.8
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-	34.0	33.3	37.1	37.1	-	25.2	24.4	28.1	28.1
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-	23.0	22.4	24.2	24.6	-	17.8	17.4	18.8	19.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	533.5	534.2	525.7	557.3	562.6	427.1	428.2	420.1	449.9	456.1
Flat glass	-	27.3	27.4	30.0	30.5	-	23.2	23.3	25.8	26.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	105.3	104.7	106.9	109.8	-	88.4	88.2	90.0	93.2
Glass products made of purchased glass	-	16.0	15.9	16.4	16.5	-	12.8	12.7	13.4	13.6
Cement, hydraulic	-	40.3	39.0	43.2	43.0	-	32.9	31.6	35.3	35.3
Structural clay products	-	69.9	68.4	76.2	75.7	-	59.9	58.5	66.1	65.8
Pottery and related products	-	43.5	43.3	47.8	49.1	-	36.8	36.5	40.9	42.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	116.8	113.4	120.1	120.0	-	92.1	88.7	94.8	95.0
Cut-stone and stone products	-	17.8	18.0	17.8	18.4	-	15.4	15.5	15.2	15.8
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	-	97.3	95.6	98.9	99.6	-	66.7	65.1	68.4	69.0

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,130.5	1,118.1	1,096.8	1,156.1	1,203.1	909.8	897.4	877.4	923.8	970.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-	532.5	519.7	549.0	580.0	-	429.2	417.7	438.7	468.9
Iron and steel foundries	-	208.4	205.4	220.7	226.8	-	175.7	172.9	187.1	193.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	54.3	53.3	59.1	59.2	-	41.9	41.0	46.3	46.6
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	11.8	11.4	11.8	11.9	-	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-	112.2	110.9	111.3	113.5	-	84.8	83.4	82.7	85.2
Nonferrous foundries	-	57.4	56.3	59.1	61.6	-	46.8	45.6	47.6	50.3
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	141.5	139.8	145.1	150.1	-	110.3	108.5	112.8	117.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,040.1	1,042.4	1,027.4	1,063.2	1,086.3	798.8	801.1	788.0	817.3	840.1
Tin cans and other tinware	-	60.3	59.3	63.5	63.6	-	52.3	51.1	55.4	55.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-	128.5	127.2	126.9	132.2	-	100.5	99.4	98.6	103.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-	110.9	109.3	114.6	115.9	-	83.3	82.0	86.4	87.8
Fabricated structural metal products	-	284.2	277.8	294.8	293.1	-	201.6	195.8	210.1	208.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-	224.2	223.7	225.8	236.3	-	181.2	181.1	182.4	192.8
Lighting fixtures	-	47.6	45.7	47.1	49.1	-	36.4	34.8	36.0	37.9
Fabricated wire products	-	53.2	52.7	54.6	56.6	-	42.2	41.8	43.1	45.2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	133.5	131.7	135.9	139.5	-	103.6	102.0	105.3	108.9
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,570.0	1,582.2	1,579.4	1,635.3	1,658.6	1,067.1	1,081.5	1,081.7	1,130.4	1,154.1
Engines and turbines	-	95.5	97.5	100.2	101.3	-	57.0	58.8	61.3	62.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-	146.5	152.9	145.5	148.8	-	100.8	107.4	98.7	101.5
Construction and mining machinery	-	115.1	114.2	125.6	127.6	-	78.0	77.4	85.5	87.4
Metalworking machinery	-	243.8	239.6	258.4	264.8	-	175.5	171.8	190.2	195.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-	174.0	173.0	176.2	178.0	-	118.7	118.7	122.4	124.2
General industrial machinery	-	215.6	213.6	228.5	230.8	-	133.6	132.0	143.7	146.5
Office and store machines and devices	-	144.1	142.8	140.6	140.4	-	92.4	91.9	92.6	92.9
Service-industry and household machines	-	182.9	185.5	186.6	192.6	-	132.2	134.7	136.5	143.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-	264.7	260.3	273.7	274.3	-	193.3	189.0	199.5	200.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,306.9	1,309.3	1,296.6	1,292.4	1,297.0	844.0	845.9	836.5	849.6	858.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-	411.1	407.6	414.3	413.6	-	272.5	269.3	276.0	277.6
Electrical appliances	-	38.4	37.6	38.7	39.3	-	28.4	27.7	28.7	29.4
Insulated wire and cable	-	28.8	26.4	27.0	28.5	-	22.2	19.9	20.4	21.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-	67.3	66.6	69.7	71.3	-	50.9	50.3	52.9	54.6
Electric lamps	-	25.4	25.8	28.2	29.1	-	21.9	22.2	24.5	25.4
Communication equipment	-	691.1	685.4	664.9	665.7	-	416.0	413.2	410.8	413.7
Miscellaneous electrical products	-	47.2	47.2	49.6	49.5	-	34.0	33.9	36.3	36.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,526.9	1,549.1	1,543.3	1,590.7	1,607.9	1,039.6	1,064.1	1,059.2	1,104.8	1,127.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	718.1	708.4	745.6	784.7	-	553.6	544.1	573.9	614.9
Aircraft and parts	-	636.6	639.9	630.4	618.1	-	356.4	359.9	358.4	347.5
Aircraft	-	361.4	362.1	371.1	371.2	-	196.6	199.5	212.2	214.2
Aircraft engines and parts	-	140.4	141.2	125.3	114.9	-	82.7	83.0	69.8	58.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	-	11.4	12.4	11.1	8.3	-	6.5	7.1	5.9	2.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	123.4	124.2	122.9	123.7	-	70.6	70.3	70.5	72.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	138.8	141.3	144.2	134.0	-	114.4	117.2	119.4	111.1
Ship building and repairing	-	119.8	120.7	124.6	110.9	-	98.5	99.8	103.2	91.4
Boat building and repairing	-	19.0	20.6	19.6	23.1	-	15.9	17.4	16.2	19.7
Railroad equipment	-	45.7	44.2	60.0	60.8	-	31.9	30.6	44.8	45.6
Other transportation equipment	-	9.9	9.5	10.5	10.3	-	7.8	7.4	8.3	8.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	338.3	339.9	337.8	348.5	352.8	212.4	213.8	212.2	223.4	227.5
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-	63.5	63.8	65.8	65.9	-	33.2	33.6	35.8	35.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-	98.6	98.6	99.0	101.0	-	63.5	63.0	64.4	66.2
Optical instruments and lenses	-	18.0	17.8	18.1	18.5	-	11.9	11.8	12.3	12.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-	44.7	44.6	45.3	45.8	-	29.7	29.6	30.1	30.4
Ophthalmic goods	-	25.4	24.9	26.9	27.2	-	19.6	19.2	21.1	21.3
Photographic apparatus	-	64.2	63.2	66.8	65.9	-	35.9	35.6	39.1	38.7
Watches and clocks	-	25.5	25.0	26.6	28.5	-	20.0	19.4	20.6	22.5

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	496.0	506.1	493.9	492.9	508.9	391.2	401.4	390.6	389.1	405.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	43.5	43.5	44.5	45.8	-	34.6	34.6	35.3	36.5
Musical instruments and parts	-	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.6	-	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.2
Toys and sporting goods	-	101.7	97.3	95.1	98.6	-	85.2	80.9	80.0	83.5
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-	32.6	31.8	32.2	31.8	-	23.7	23.0	24.0	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-	55.1	53.2	57.4	59.7	-	43.8	42.1	45.9	47.8
Fabricated plastics products	-	97.3	95.0	92.7	95.6	-	75.6	73.6	71.5	74.8
Other manufacturing industries	-	158.4	155.5	153.0	158.8	-	124.3	122.1	117.8	123.6
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,526.0	1,461.7	1,402.1	1,521.4	1,469.2	1,064.4	1,008.0	950.8	1,064.1	1,015.4
Meat products	-	303.6	297.1	305.7	303.4	-	242.1	235.7	243.4	241.8
Dairy products	-	99.5	95.0	102.4	102.0	-	67.2	63.3	70.4	70.3
Canning and preserving	-	216.8	190.9	254.6	207.7	-	180.0	154.6	219.3	173.1
Grain-mill products	-	110.9	108.5	112.3	110.2	-	77.0	74.8	78.3	76.6
Bakery products	-	289.3	284.6	292.0	290.8	-	163.5	159.2	165.0	164.4
Sugar	-	24.6	24.7	26.3	25.8	-	18.9	19.2	21.3	20.4
Confectionery and related products	-	68.9	65.7	66.9	70.0	-	55.0	51.7	52.6	55.3
Beverages	-	210.1	204.1	221.7	220.2	-	111.5	105.1	117.8	117.9
Miscellaneous food products	-	138.0	131.5	139.5	139.1	-	92.8	87.2	96.0	95.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	74.3	74.4	73.4	78.5	77.8	64.3	64.5	63.3	68.7	67.9
Cigarettes	-	38.2	37.3	38.4	38.2	-	32.8	31.9	33.4	33.1
Cigars	-	22.8	22.7	24.3	25.4	-	21.3	21.1	22.7	23.8
Tobacco and snuff	-	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	-	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-	7.5	7.5	9.6	7.9	-	5.5	5.4	7.4	5.8
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	917.2	928.0	916.0	941.8	961.7	823.9	834.0	823.0	847.8	866.7
Scouring and combing plants	-	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	-	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0
Yarn and thread mills	-	101.0	99.5	103.1	106.5	-	92.9	91.6	94.9	97.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	-	373.1	370.2	389.1	393.7	-	344.2	341.4	360.4	364.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	-	28.3	28.1	28.8	29.5	-	24.7	24.5	25.1	25.9
Knitting mills	-	225.3	220.5	217.7	225.5	-	204.1	199.4	196.6	204.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-	88.6	86.9	89.0	90.1	-	76.0	74.9	76.7	77.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-	41.4	41.7	43.3	44.0	-	34.2	34.5	35.9	36.4
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-	9.7	9.2	9.8	10.1	-	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.9
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	55.1	54.8	55.6	56.8	-	44.4	44.0	44.7	45.8
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1.153.0	1,174.6	1,161.2	1,188.0	1,215.9	1,025.5	1,046.8	1,034.8	1,059.7	1,085.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	110.1	107.1	109.4	116.1	-	99.1	96.1	97.8	104.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-	348.6	342.7	349.5	357.6	-	316.7	310.7	318.0	326.0
Women's outerwear	-	316.2	318.7	328.2	329.0	-	282.7	285.3	294.3	293.9
Women's, children's under garments	-	112.8	112.8	113.0	118.6	-	100.1	100.1	100.5	105.2
Millinery	-	14.5	12.2	16.5	13.1	-	12.7	10.5	14.7	11.3
Children's outerwear	-	72.9	70.5	74.8	75.6	-	65.8	63.7	67.1	67.9
Fur goods	-	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4	-	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-	58.1	57.0	57.2	61.7	-	51.8	50.7	51.2	55.7
Other fabricated textile products	-	134.1	133.3	132.1	136.8	-	112.1	112.2	110.4	115.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	551.2	556.4	548.0	560.5	567.0	436.5	442.3	434.7	444.5	451.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-	274.1	268.9	275.0	278.3	-	221.7	217.0	222.2	225.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	148.5	146.0	150.9	152.6	-	118.4	115.9	119.8	122.0
Other paper and allied products	-	133.8	133.1	134.6	136.1	-	102.2	101.8	102.5	104.1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	895.2	896.4	891.6	890.4	892.0	568.7	569.8	566.7	568.3	571.9
Newspapers	-	331.7	330.4	331.4	331.4	-	164.9	164.5	163.7	165.0
Periodicals	-	64.0	64.1	61.9	62.3	-	25.7	26.7	26.6	26.8
Books	-	65.5	65.1	63.1	62.3	-	39.8	39.0	38.0	37.5
Commercial printing	-	228.6	227.8	229.3	229.4	-	183.3	182.5	183.9	184.5
Lithographing	-	68.5	68.3	68.2	68.6	-	51.9	51.8	51.8	52.0
Greeting cards	-	22.9	21.0	22.0	22.6	-	16.1	14.3	16.0	16.6
Bookbinding and related industries	-	47.6	46.8	48.1	48.4	-	37.3	36.5	37.5	38.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-	67.6	68.1	66.4	67.0	-	50.8	51.4	50.8	51.5

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued										
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	887.5	884.4	881.1	878.9	877.8	536.4	536.4	535.4	536.9	540.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-	104.7	103.5	106.1	105.8	-	68.7	67.9	69.5	69.5
Industrial organic chemicals	-	346.1	342.2	347.4	343.7	-	209.3	205.9	211.3	211.1
Drugs and medicines	-	104.5	103.2	107.8	106.6	-	56.3	55.1	58.3	57.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-	55.7	54.9	52.8	53.1	-	33.2	32.4	31.7	31.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-	77.8	76.6	79.0	78.4	-	46.1	45.1	46.7	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals	-	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.9	-	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.4
Fertilizers	-	36.7	44.2	31.6	35.8	-	25.9	33.5	21.6	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-	35.6	36.4	36.3	36.6	-	22.7	23.4	23.8	23.9
Miscellaneous chemicals	-	115.7	112.6	110.0	109.9	-	68.0	66.0	67.6	68.3
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	216.2	220.7	218.2	230.2	232.5	142.2	145.7	143.7	153.2	155.6
Petroleum refining	-	176.0	174.6	183.4	184.0	-	111.2	110.4	117.0	117.6
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-	44.7	43.6	46.8	48.5	-	34.5	33.3	36.2	38.0
RUBBER PRODUCTS	245.9	247.2	243.6	252.5	258.1	188.4	188.3	184.3	191.7	197.9
Tires and inner tubes	-	95.1	94.0	103.1	103.5	-	69.0	67.6	75.9	76.6
Rubber footwear	-	23.8	23.5	21.5	22.0	-	20.1	19.9	17.6	18.2
Other rubber products	-	128.3	126.1	127.9	132.6	-	99.2	96.8	98.2	103.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	357.9	361.7	352.2	365.5	365.7	316.9	320.6	311.1	322.2	323.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-	33.2	33.0	34.4	34.5	-	29.0	28.8	29.9	30.2
Industrial leather belting and packing	-	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	-	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-	20.6	19.9	19.5	19.5	-	18.4	17.6	17.3	17.3
Footwear (except rubber)	-	243.9	237.4	246.0	245.4	-	218.7	212.0	218.9	218.9
Luggage	-	15.3	14.8	16.4	16.0	-	12.9	12.5	14.1	13.8
Handbags and small leather goods	-	28.6	27.7	30.1	30.2	-	24.6	23.7	25.9	26.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-	15.4	14.9	14.8	15.8	-	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,833	3,816	3,773	3,939	3,942	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION	2,483	2,480	2,445	2,573	2,592	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate railroads	-	832.2	819.8	912.2	919.5	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	725.0	713.4	800.7	807.4	-	-	-	-	-
Local railways and bus lines	-	88.4	88.5	90.8	91.1	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	-	873.6	857.3	879.3	887.1	-	-	-	-	-
Other transportation and services	-	685.3	679.3	690.2	694.6	-	-	-	-	-
Bus lines, except local	-	42.0	41.0	41.9	40.8	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation (common carrier)	-	151.6	150.5	152.4	152.1	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	-	24.1	23.6	24.7	24.6	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	737	731	728	752	744	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone	-	695.1	691.7	714.0	707.0	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph	-	35.4	35.4	37.3	36.4	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	613	605	600	614	606	-	533	528	544	537
Gas and electric utilities	-	581.3	576.4	589.2	582.5	-	512.2	508.3	522.1	515.7
Electric light and power utilities	-	254.5	251.9	260.0	257.3	-	217.6	215.6	224.4	221.6
Gas utilities	-	156.3	156.0	156.7	155.3	-	139.1	139.2	140.2	139.0
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-	170.5	168.5	172.5	169.9	-	155.5	153.5	157.5	155.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-	24.1	23.6	24.4	23.9	-	20.7	20.1	21.7	21.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,535	11,559	11,446	11,591	11,637	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,130	3,114	3,086	3,138	3,129	-	2,655	2,628	2,693	2,687
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	-	1,846.3	1,827.7	1,870.9	1,867.1	-	1,590.1	1,571.6	1,625.1	1,621.8
Automotive	-	142.0	140.4	142.2	141.5	-	121.4	119.9	123.2	122.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	-	312.0	310.5	315.4	314.1	-	274.5	273.9	280.4	278.9
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	-	439.7	438.7	459.5	458.1	-	374.2	373.3	394.7	394.0
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	-	952.6	938.1	953.8	953.4	-	820.0	804.5	826.8	826.6
Wholesale distributors, other	-	1,267.4	1,258.2	1,267.0	1,261.6	-	1,065.0	1,056.4	1,067.7	1,065.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued										
RETAIL TRADE	8,405	8,445	8,360	8,453	8,508	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	1,435.9	1,464.8	1,456.9	1,433.1	1,462.5	-	1,352.1	1,343.2	1,328.4	1,359.5
Department stores and general mail-order houses	-	932.4	923.7	917.2	934.2	-	855.9	847.9	842.9	861.3
Other general merchandise stores	-	532.4	533.2	515.9	528.3	-	496.2	495.3	485.5	498.2
Food and liquor stores	1,646.2	1,642.8	1,638.2	1,659.9	1,655.6	-	1,495.3	1,489.2	1,518.4	1,513.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	-	1,197.6	1,198.8	1,204.8	1,203.7	-	1,120.9	1,120.8	1,131.3	1,129.0
Dairy-product stores and dealers	-	226.6	220.7	229.6	226.8	-	189.5	184.3	194.7	192.4
Other food and liquor stores	-	218.6	218.7	225.5	225.1	-	184.9	184.1	192.4	192.0
Automotive and accessories dealers	805.7	802.0	793.2	824.5	827.4	-	701.6	694.0	728.1	729.4
Apparel and accessories stores	554.7	617.4	614.0	557.8	628.3	-	556.1	553.8	542.8	571.7
Other retail trade[2]	3,922.2	3,917.8	3,857.4	3,937.5	3,933.9	-	2,111.2	2,075.0	2,139.7	2,129.0
Furniture and appliance stores	-	386.8	383.6	398.1	397.0	-	347.3	343.3	357.9	356.9
Drug stores	-	399.3	395.5	398.6	398.6	-	376.5	373.3	377.9	378.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,586	2,554	2,528	2,530	2,496	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and trust companies	-	690.5	684.5	682.9	671.2	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	114.9	112.1	102.9	100.4	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers and agents	-	963.1	957.0	946.8	930.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance agencies and real estate	-	785.1	774.5	797.1	793.6	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,775	6,793	6,753	6,715	6,745	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and lodging places	-	508.3	478.2	591.7	524.5	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:										
Laundries	-	307.0	302.8	315.6	314.6	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-	184.6	181.9	175.5	181.3	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	190.2	188.8	192.1	190.7	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	8,497	8,746	8,752	8,145	8,409	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL[3]	2,252	2,241	2,205	2,205	2,204	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,212.2	2,176.8	2,177.3	2,176.6	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	917.9	913.2	919.1	922.8	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	579.3	571.9	564.8	560.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	715.0	691.7	693.4	693.8	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.8	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	6,245	6,505	6,547	5,940	6,205	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	1,654.6	1,661.5	1,539.2	1,575.2	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	4,850.4	4,885.6	4,400.6	4,629.9	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	3,049.0	3,174.1	2,538.8	2,851.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	3,456.0	3,373.0	3,401.0	3,353.8	-	-	-	-	-

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
[2] Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.
[3] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-3: Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Branch[1]	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	Branch[1]	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
TOTAL	2,515	2,505	2,507	Navy	626.7	621.1	618.0
Army	858.6	856.2	873.1	Marine Corps	176.6	176.6	170.6
Air Force	821.2	819.4	814.8	Coast Guard	31.5	31.6	30.6

[1] Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Seasonally Adjusted Industry Employment

Table B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	All employees			Production workers		
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961
Total	53,422	53,186	52,780	-	-	-
Total without Alaska and Hawaii[1]	53,160	52,938	52,541	-	-	-
Mining	635	635	636	-	-	-
Contract construction	2,888	2,844	2,752	-	-	-
Manufacturing	16,109	16,047	15,910	11,997	11,941	11,819
Durable goods	9,234	9,163	9,058	6,772	6,706	6,614
Nondurable goods	6,875	6,884	6,852	5,225	5,235	5,205
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	154	155	153	73	75	74
Lumber and wood products	643	640	614	576	573	548
Furniture and fixtures	385	382	376	323	318	312
Stone, clay, and glass products	537	531	526	431	426	420
Primary metal industries	1,140	1,118	1,101	919	897	881
Fabricated metal products	1,065	1,046	1,031	824	805	792
Machinery (except electrical)	1,586	1,571	1,568	1,083	1,071	1,071
Electrical machinery	1,338	1,318	1,305	875	855	845
Transportation equipment	1,527	1,549	1,543	1,040	1,064	1,059
Instruments and related products	342	341	339	216	215	213
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	517	512	502	412	407	399
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	1,464	1,477	1,475	1,012	1,025	1,019
Tobacco manufactures	84	83	83	74	74	73
Textile-mill products	942	928	920	849	834	827
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,204	1,220	1,216	1,074	1,091	1,089
Paper and allied products	555	556	552	441	442	439
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	901	896	895	575	570	570
Chemicals and allied products	899	894	886	547	544	538
Products of petroleum and coal	213	219	217	139	144	143
Rubber products	252	247	245	194	188	185
Leather and leather products	361	364	363	320	323	322
Transportation and public utilities	3,805	3,801	3,776	-	-	-
Transportation	2,471	2,468	2,445	-	-	-
Communication	730	731	728	-	-	-
Other public utilities	604	602	603	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	11,679	11,632	11,577	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	3,146	3,145	3,133	-	-	-
Retail trade	8,533	8,487	8,444	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,535	2,529	2,528	-	-	-
Service and miscellaneous	6,741	6,693	6,653	-	-	-
Government	8,768	8,757	8,709			
Federal	2,263	2,252	2,227	-	-	-
State and local	6,505	6,505	6,482	-	-	-

[1]Detail adds to the total without Alaska and Hawaii.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

Region[1]	June 1961			May 1961			June 1960		
	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy
ALL REGIONS	213.8	119.8	94.0	214.3	120.7	93.6	203.2	110.9	92.3
North Atlantic[2]	96.7	54.5	42.2	96.8	54.8	42.0	84.4	43.0	41.4
South Atlantic	39.7	21.6	18.1	39.6	21.5	18.1	38.4	20.1	18.3
Gulf	18.9	18.9	-	18.2	18.2	-	22.2	22.2	-
Pacific	51.9	18.2	33.7	52.6	19.1	33.5	50.5	17.9	32.6
Great Lakes	3.2	3.2	-	3.6	3.6	-	4.0	4.0	-
Inland	3.4	3.4	-	3.5	3.5	-	3.7	3.7	-

[1] The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Ga., N.C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards in Fla., and all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., La., Miss., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Calif., Oregon., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards.

[2]Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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Table B-6: Women employees in manufacturing, by industry

Industry	Number (in thousands)		Percent of total employment	
	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1960
MANUFACTURING	4,071	4,248	26	26
DURABLE GOODS	1,601	1,698	18	18
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,470	2,550	37	37
Durable Goods				
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	30.0	28.5	20	19
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	39.7	43.4	7	7
Logging camps and contractors	1.4	1.4	2	2
Sawmills and planing mills	11.2	12.4	4	4
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	8.9	9.4	7	7
Wooden containers	7.2	8.0	18	18
Miscellaneous wood products	11.0	12.2	20	21
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	62.3	64.0	17	16
Household furniture	45.6	46.0	17	16
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	6.0	5.7	13	12
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	2.9	3.3	9	9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	7.8	9.0	36	37
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	84.0	90.8	16	16
Flat glass	1.2	1.3	5	4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	33.3	34.5	32	33
Glass products made of purchased glass	3.9	4.6	25	27
Cement, hydraulic	1.1	1.1	3	3
Structural clay products	5.9	6.7	9	9
Pottery and related products	13.4	15.8	31	32
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	6.2	7.1	6	6
Cut-stone and stone products	.7	.7	4	4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	18.3	19.0	20	19
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	63.4	70.7	6	6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	20.5	23.6	4	4
Iron and steel foundries	9.6	10.5	5	5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2.0	2.1	4	4
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.9	1.0	8	8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	9.4	9.8	9	9
Nonferrous foundries	6.6	7.5	12	12
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	14.4	16.2	11	11
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	169.7	185.6	17	17
Tin cans and other tinware	13.0	13.7	22	23
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	33.4	38.2	28	29
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	12.8	13.6	12	12
Fabricated structural metal products	20.9	20.9	8	7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	38.8	42.2	18	18
Lighting fixtures	12.5	14.0	27	28
Fabricated wire products	11.7	14.2	23	24
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	26.6	28.8	21	20

Industry	Number (in thousands)		Percent of total employment	
	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued				
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	216.1	228.1	14	14
Engines and turbines	14.0	14.6	14	14
Agricultural machinery and tractors	13.1	12.9	8	8
Construction and mining machinery	9.4	10.9	8	8
Metalworking machinery	28.8	31.0	12	12
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	18.0	18.1	11	10
General industrial machinery	27.5	30.5	13	13
Office and store machines and devices	34.9	35.4	24	26
Service-industry and household machines	25.2	26.7	14	14
Miscellaneous machinery parts	45.2	48.0	18	17
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	475.9	490.0	37	38
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	123.7	131.3	31	31
Electrical appliances	11.2	12.3	30	31
Insulated wire and cable	6.9	7.1	25	25
Electrical equipment for vehicles	23.4	27.7	37	38
Electric lamps	16.7	19.7	64	66
Communication equipment	278.7	276.2	41	42
Miscellaneous electrical products	15.3	15.7	33	33
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	170.8	190.8	11	12
Motor vehicles and equipment	63.1	76.7	10	10
Aircraft and parts	97.2	103.0	15	15
Ship and boat building and repairing	5.0	4.9	4	4
Railroad equipment	3.6	4.1	8	7
Other transportation equipment	1.9	2.1	20	20
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	107.9	117.6	32	33
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	14.0	14.6	22	22
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	30.2	31.6	31	32
Optical instruments and lenses	5.3	5.4	30	29
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	21.0	21.6	47	48
Ophthalmic goods	9.5	11.5	39	42
Photographic apparatus	16.2	17.3	26	26
Watches and clocks	11.7	15.6	50	53
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	181.5	188.6	38	38
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	16.8	17.9	38	39
Musical instruments and parts	4.2	4.7	24	25
Toys and sporting goods	40.4	38.8	44	44
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	15.9	16.1	51	51
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	25.7	30.4	49	51
Fabricated plastics products	28.5	29.9	31	31
Other manufacturing industries	50.0	50.8	33	32
Nondurable Goods				
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	335.3	340.6	24	24
Meat products	71.3	71.0	24	24
Dairy products	19.4	20.0	21	21
Canning and preserving	79.2	76.3	42	41
Grain-mill products	16.2	16.8	15	15
Bakery products	57.8	60.3	20	21
Sugar	2.8	2.7	11	10
Confectionery and related products	31.9	34.3	49	49
Beverages	21.0	21.5	10	10
Miscellaneous food products	35.7	37.7	28	28

Table B-6: Women employees in manufacturing, by industry—Continued

Industry	Number (in thousands)		Percent of total employment	
	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued				
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	35.1	39.2	47	50
Cigarettes	14.5	15.4	39	41
Cigars	16.8	19.1	74	75
Tobacco and snuff	2.3	2.5	38	40
Tobacco stemming and redrying	1.5	2.2	17	23
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	391.7	411.6	43	43
Scouring and combing plants	.9	1.0	19	19
Yarn and thread mills	41.6	45.4	42	43
Broad-woven fabric mills	136.7	147.8	37	37
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	14.8	15.8	53	54
Knitting mills	150.4	151.6	69	70
Dyeing and finishing textiles	18.9	19.3	22	22
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	10.1	11.1	25	24
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	3.6	4.2	44	44
Miscellaneous textile goods	14.7	15.4	27	27
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	934.8	971.6	80	80
Men's and boys' suits and coats	71.9	77.2	68	68
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	287.0	296.8	84	85
Women's outerwear	277.0	283.0	84	84
Women's, children's under garments	97.8	104.2	86	87
Millinery	11.5	13.2	73	74
Children's outerwear	57.7	59.9	87	86
Fur goods	1.6	1.7	28	26
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	45.2	47.0	79	78
Other fabricated textile products	85.1	88.6	64	64
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	112.2	118.3	21	21
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	29.8	31.0	11	11
Paperboard containers and boxes	34.2	36.7	24	24
Other paper and allied products	48.2	50.6	36	37
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	246.0	243.1	28	27
Newspapers	60.9	59.0	18	18
Periodicals	30.4	30.2	47	47
Books	29.7	29.1	46	47
Commercial printing	56.4	57.6	25	25
Nondurable Goods—Continued				
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES—Continued				
Lithographing	19.1	19.0	28	28
Greeting cards	12.7	12.7	62	62
Bookbinding and related industries	18.9	19.7	40	41
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	17.9	15.8	26	24
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	157.8	158.3	18	18
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.8	9.0	9	9
Industrial organic chemicals	49.0	48.0	14	14
Drugs and medicines	37.6	38.9	37	37
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	13.0	12.8	24	24
Paints, pigments, and fillers	10.5	10.7	14	14
Gum and wood chemicals	.5	.5	6	6
Fertilizers	2.5	2.5	5	5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.0	3.3	8	9
Miscellaneous chemicals	32.9	32.6	29	30
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	16.5	17.1	8	7
Petroleum refining	13.7	13.8	8	8
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	2.8	3.3	7	7
RUBBER PRODUCTS	60.0	64.0	25	25
Tires and inner tubes	12.4	14.1	13	14
Rubber footwear	12.8	12.3	56	55
Other rubber products	34.8	37.6	28	28
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	180.6	185.8	51	52
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	3.8	4.2	12	12
Industrial leather belting and packing	1.6	1.4	35	32
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	8.5	7.9	43	43
Footwear (except rubber)	132.0	135.2	56	56
Luggage	6.3	7.1	44	45
Handbags and small leather goods	19.7	20.4	65	66
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	8.7	9.6	61	61

NOTE: Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Alabama	766.5	764.6	773.6	11.7	11.5	13.0	41.7	39.9	43.9
Alaska	64.2	58.3	64.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	7.1	4.9	8.2
Arizona	340.5	343.1	329.1	15.5	15.4	15.6	34.0	33.5	32.6
Arkansas	362.9	362.3	373.0	5.4	5.2	5.6	19.8	18.5	22.4
California	4,986.3	4,923.5	4,922.4	30.1	29.8	31.2	295.3	287.1	300.0
Colorado	528.7	518.9	515.4	15.1	14.7	16.0	37.1	36.0	34.9
Connecticut	924.6	910.6	920.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	48.0	41.7	45.6
Delaware	153.2	150.0	157.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.5	11.1	11.4
District of Columbia	541.3	538.1	538.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.2	19.7	21.7
Florida	1,294.3	1,304.6	1,288.2	8.9	9.0	8.7	108.2	104.9	117.2
Georgia	1,027.5	1,022.6	1,045.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	51.7	48.8	59.2
Idaho	160.5	155.4	159.2	3.3	3.1	2.1	11.2	10.1	10.9
Illinois	3,411.4	3,378.3	3,447.5	26.4	25.8	27.9	181.5	176.5	181.0
Indiana	1,407.2	1,387.5	1,452.9	10.1	9.8	10.5	69.0	64.3	77.2
Iowa	680.9	679.0	687.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	37.1	33.7	42.2
Kansas	558.4	555.1	558.7	16.6	16.3	17.3	39.4	37.1	36.5
Kentucky	651.5	643.5	658.9	31.1	30.5	34.8	45.2	38.8	43.7
Louisiana	777.3	773.8	795.8	42.4	42.7	44.7	49.6	48.4	57.6
Maine	285.9	273.9	289.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.7	13.8	16.0
Maryland	920.2	905.3	909.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	67.0	61.0	66.9
Massachusetts	1,927.6	1,901.6	1,935.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	80.6	74.8	85.6
Michigan	2,249.3	2,234.2	2,335.8	13.8	13.2	16.2	100.7	90.5	93.2
Minnesota	(3)	918.3	940.4	(3)	15.4	17.5	(3)	53.7	63.5
Mississippi	402.6	401.8	399.8	6.5	6.3	6.7	22.3	20.8	20.9
Missouri	1,336.1	1,322.5	1,365.1	7.8	7.5	7.8	68.0	63.7	67.1
Montana	173.4	166.8	175.2	6.8	6.8	8.0	14.7	12.8	13.5
Nebraska	386.6	383.8	384.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	27.6	26.4	27.1
Nevada	108.3	104.4	105.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	8.6	8.2	7.7
New Hampshire	199.7	194.5	200.0	.3	.3	.3	10.1	9.3	10.4
New Jersey	2,024.3	1,994.3	2,038.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	107.8	103.8	104.5
New Mexico	242.9	239.1	241.6	20.2	20.2	20.8	19.0	18.2	19.6
New York	6,184.5	6,135.4	6,217.4	8.7	8.4	10.0	270.7	252.3	283.8
North Carolina	1,186.4	1,181.3	1,188.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	71.0	66.8	71.4
North Dakota	127.4	123.7	130.1	1.7	1.7	1.9	11.3	9.4	12.4
Ohio	3,064.1	3,026.7	3,156.6	19.2	19.2	20.2	140.4	128.0	146.6
Oklahoma	581.3	576.8	591.2	45.1	44.2	46.2	32.4	31.9	37.1
Oregon	524.3	501.3	522.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	25.5	22.9	29.3
Pennsylvania	3,675.4	3,635.4	3,765.1	49.8	49.6	59.1	175.5	163.5	178.2
Rhode Island	290.1	286.9	293.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.9	12.1	13.1
South Carolina	577.9	576.6	581.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	37.6	36.6	37.5
South Dakota	142.6	137.8	143.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	11.8	10.4	13.6
Tennessee	911.0	904.0	923.2	6.6	6.7	7.0	44.4	42.1	48.1
Texas	2,554.8	2,550.2	2,551.7	121.1	119.7	124.3	166.7	163.8	172.6
Utah	269.4	265.6	266.6	13.6	13.2	14.3	16.9	15.4	16.1
Vermont	107.9	104.9	110.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	6.5	5.8	7.3
Virginia	1,025.5	1,016.1	1,021.4	17.1	17.0	17.4	75.4	72.1	72.1
Washington	833.5	814.8	831.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	48.2	45.4	49.6
West Virginia	443.8	444.2	463.2	46.3	45.9	57.0	22.1	20.4	21.8
Wisconsin	1,187.3	1,171.3	1,199.8	3.4	3.2	4.1	61.1	56.4	60.3
Wyoming	107.6	99.4	103.9	10.6	10.1	10.6	13.5	12.2	13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State–Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Alabama	228.7	224.5	238.8	47.9	47.9	49.8	150.6	151.6	149.4
Alaska	8.3	6.0	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.1	8.5	8.2	8.3
Arizona	49.3	49.2	49.3	24.6	24.2	25.2	83.1	83.5	80.0
Arkansas	99.6	98.3	105.1	27.0	26.9	28.1	80.3	79.4	81.9
California	1,292.7	1,278.7	1,311.7	353.5	348.5	359.7	1,089.4	1,072.1	1,075.0
Colorado	91.5	89.7	86.7	43.3	42.5	44.3	123.4	121.7	122.7
Connecticut	400.9	396.8	408.9	44.9	44.6	45.0	163.4	162.1	159.9
Delaware	55.2	54.8	59.9	10.8	10.8	11.2	29.6	28.9	29.7
District of Columbia	20.3	20.4	20.6	27.4	28.0	28.4	83.3	82.8	83.9
Florida	209.0	211.0	204.6	99.5	99.9	100.4	346.4	352.4	348.0
Georgia	326.8	325.4	339.2	71.5	71.1	72.7	214.9	214.3	219.9
Idaho	30.5	28.7	31.1	14.8	14.5	15.4	39.7	39.3	39.8
Illinois	1,147.9	1,131.6	1,195.2	275.0	273.2	288.4	729.2	726.2	727.5
Indiana	564.7	553.6	599.8	89.9	89.1	94.1	276.8	276.5	281.8
Iowa	170.9	170.6	176.8	53.0	52.6	55.7	171.6	170.8	171.3
Kansas	110.5	109.3	113.9	52.8	51.8	54.8	132.4	131.1	132.0
Kentucky	162.5	159.1	169.1	49.4	49.1	52.7	139.2	139.0	138.5
Louisiana	136.6	135.5	144.2	81.3	80.7	84.5	180.9	181.1	184.0
Maine	107.1	100.1	110.5	18.0	17.6	18.6	54.8	54.2	54.8
Maryland	258.2	256.0	259.6	69.7	70.0	73.7	196.8	192.9	194.1
Massachusetts	678.9	671.9	696.0	104.2	103.5	107.8	393.4	387.5	393.3
Michigan	882.0	882.2	961.5	129.4	128.4	138.1	437.7	435.2	447.7
Minnesota	(3)	222.4	229.3	(3)	78.7	85.4	(3)	225.0	229.5
Mississippi	119.3	117.4	120.9	25.1	25.0	25.6	84.7	84.2	84.0
Missouri	377.2	372.6	398.6	119.8	118.9	125.0	307.5	302.8	315.6
Montana	20.0	19.1	21.1	18.8	18.5	19.8	41.4	40.6	42.1
Nebraska	68.0	65.2	67.7	36.8	36.1	38.8	94.6	94.1	93.6
Nevada	5.5	5.4	5.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	20.3	19.7	20.3
New Hampshire	86.7	85.3	88.3	9.7	9.7	9.9	35.6	34.8	35.0
New Jersey	776.1	765.0	815.0	149.3	147.9	148.0	383.9	377.8	381.7
New Mexico	16.6	16.0	17.1	19.5	19.5	20.4	51.7	50.6	50.9
New York	1,812.6	1,801.3	1,883.8	481.5	478.6	485.0	1,253.0	1,243.8	1,258.9
North Carolina	490.3	485.5	498.9	64.4	64.2	65.9	220.9	220.4	220.7
North Dakota	7.1	6.8	6.8	12.7	12.3	13.3	36.4	35.7	38.0
Ohio	1,175.3	1,164.4	1,269.8	200.5	198.1	211.7	608.0	602.4	610.6
Oklahoma	85.0	83.6	88.5	47.0	46.4	49.0	136.5	135.1	139.6
Oregon	148.5	135.4	152.2	44.6	43.2	45.4	114.0	111.4	114.1
Pennsylvania	1,367.2	1,355.0	1,454.4	268.8	265.5	281.6	695.3	687.6	698.0
Rhode Island	114.7	113.3	120.3	15.1	14.9	14.9	54.7	54.5	53.9
South Carolina	242.3	240.6	245.1	25.4	24.9	25.8	100.4	99.4	100.6
South Dakota	13.4	12.7	12.9	10.2	10.1	10.3	38.2	37.4	38.9
Tennessee	311.2	308.9	315.7	53.3	52.8	55.8	186.7	185.9	192.7
Texas	488.5	483.9	494.2	221.6	219.4	226.5	649.1	647.0	647.2
Utah	48.6	46.9	46.9	21.5	21.3	23.0	60.1	58.9	60.0
Vermont	33.6	33.6	36.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	21.4	20.8	21.2
Virginia	271.2	268.8	273.2	81.8	80.1	83.9	215.0	214.1	216.1
Washington	224.6	216.7	223.3	62.9	61.0	63.3	180.6	177.3	182.1
West Virginia	122.5	121.1	128.0	42.4	41.8	45.5	80.0	80.0	84.3
Wisconsin	443.9	437.8	462.1	75.1	74.2	76.7	240.8	239.8	243.8
Wyoming	7.9	7.2	7.7	12.0	11.6	12.7	23.7	22.0	22.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Alabama	32.6	32.4	32.6	91.1	91.0	90.5	162.2	165.8	155.6
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	24.0	23.6	23.4
Arizona	16.7	16.6	16.0	47.6	48.2	44.4	69.7	72.5	66.0
Arkansas	14.3	13.8	13.4	46.6	46.1	46.9	69.9	74.1	69.6
California	257.5	256.0	251.5	758.1	748.8	722.1	909.7	902.5	871.2
Colorado	25.9	25.3	25.6	80.1	77.2	77.9	112.3	111.8	107.3
Connecticut	54.6	54.4	52.3	117.4	115.8	114.9	95.4	95.2	93.7
Delaware	6.4	6.4	6.3	20.8	19.3	20.6	18.9	18.7	18.6
District of Columbia [4]	28.1	27.9	27.8	94.1	94.0	90.8	267.9	265.3	265.4
Florida	82.6	82.2	81.6	211.3	216.9	208.0	228.4	228.3	219.7
Georgia	49.7	49.0	48.9	114.3	114.1	114.7	193.1	194.4	185.2
Idaho	5.9	5.8	5.8	20.3	20.0	20.5	34.8	33.9	33.6
Illinois	181.6	180.4	176.3	435.9	432.2	434.4	434.0	432.4	416.9
Indiana	58.4	58.0	57.5	141.0	141.1	140.7	197.3	195.1	191.3
Iowa	33.1	32.3	32.4	96.1	96.9	92.7	116.2	119.3	113.2
Kansas	23.8	23.4	23.7	71.0	70.5	70.4	111.9	115.6	110.1
Kentucky	25.6	25.7	25.4	85.2	87.0	85.1	113.3	114.2	109.6
Louisiana	36.2	35.7	35.4	101.6	101.6	102.7	148.7	148.1	142.7
Maine	9.2	9.1	9.1	31.6	29.9	31.7	49.5	49.2	48.6
Maryland [4]	45.8	45.1	44.9	131.1	129.3	125.9	149.2	148.6	141.9
Massachusetts	102.8	102.1	100.8	312.9	308.3	307.3	254.8	253.5	244.6
Michigan	83.8	83.2	81.7	266.8	264.7	266.0	335.1	336.9	331.5
Minnesota	(3)	46.2	46.4	(3)	125.2	122.4	(3)	151.7	146.4
Mississippi	13.7	13.7	13.4	43.6	44.1	43.1	87.4	90.3	85.3
Missouri	72.5	71.7	71.6	186.1	186.3	185.7	197.2	199.0	193.7
Montana	6.8	6.7	6.8	23.6	22.5	23.9	41.3	39.8	40.0
Nebraska	23.7	23.2	22.9	55.8	56.0	54.9	77.3	80.1	76.5
Nevada	3.5	3.5	3.3	37.9	35.3	37.3	19.9	19.9	18.6
New Hampshire	7.5	7.3	7.3	26.4	24.5	26.3	23.4	23.3	22.5
New Jersey	91.8	90.9	90.4	268.0	262.5	259.0	243.8	242.8	236.3
New Mexico	9.7	9.5	9.6	39.9	38.7	39.0	66.3	66.4	64.2
New York	496.5	495.0	482.4	1,012.0	1,001.1	986.3	849.5	854.9	827.3
North Carolina	44.0	43.4	42.3	128.6	127.0	126.8	164.0	170.9	159.1
North Dakota	5.2	5.1	5.2	19.6	19.6	19.0	33.4	32.9	33.5
Ohio	123.1	121.3	120.1	379.7	377.8	375.2	417.9	415.4	402.4
Oklahoma	27.7	27.6	26.9	73.4	73.5	73.4	134.2	134.5	130.5
Oregon	21.3	21.0	20.9	67.8	66.2	64.7	101.1	99.8	94.9
Pennsylvania	155.0	154.0	153.7	518.8	514.9	508.3	445.0	445.3	431.8
Rhode Island	12.7	12.6	12.7	39.7	39.2	39.0	40.3	40.3	39.9
South Carolina	21.2	21.1	21.0	55.5	55.2	55.1	93.9	97.2	94.6
South Dakota	6.0	5.7	5.8	20.6	19.4	20.1	40.1	39.8	39.9
Tennessee	39.8	39.3	39.8	119.6	118.6	119.2	149.4	149.7	144.9
Texas	133.5	131.5	130.3	343.2	340.9	335.6	431.1	444.0	421.0
Utah	11.9	11.8	11.3	35.0	34.7	34.2	61.8	63.4	60.8
Vermont	4.0	4.0	3.9	16.8	15.6	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.1
Virginia [4]	45.2	44.6	44.0	125.0	123.6	124.7	194.8	195.8	190.0
Washington	38.6	38.0	39.2	107.2	105.6	105.7	169.6	169.1	166.3
West Virginia	12.8	12.7	12.9	51.2	51.0	51.3	66.4	71.2	62.3
Wisconsin	46.9	46.5	46.0	150.4	150.9	145.9	165.7	162.5	160.9
Wyoming	3.0	2.9	2.9	13.7	10.9	13.7	23.2	22.5	21.2

[1] Combined with construction.
[2] Combined with service.
[3] Not available.
[4] Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

Industry division	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	197.7	197.5	202.5	90.3	89.6	92.9	184.7	187.0	178.7	71.3	72.1	67.2
Mining	6.9	6.9	7.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	.6	.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
Contract construction	13.3	13.2	13.1	5.3	5.0	5.5	18.1	17.7	18.2	7.4	7.2	6.7
Manufacturing	56.9	56.2	60.6	16.2	15.3	17.4	34.2	34.2	33.7	8.2	8.2	8.4
Trans. and pub. util.	16.3	16.1	16.9	9.3	9.3	10.2	13.0	12.9	13.1	5.5	5.4	5.5
Trade	46.0	46.0	46.8	19.7	19.5	19.7	49.6	50.0	47.5	16.3	16.4	15.8
Finance	13.7	13.7	13.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	11.8	11.7	11.4	3.1	3.1	2.8
Service	23.8	23.6	23.9	10.4	10.4	10.5	25.6	26.6	24.1	12.4	12.6	10.9
Government	20.8	21.8	19.8	25.3	26.1	25.5	31.8	33.3	30.1	15.5	16.4	14.2
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock-N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	13.7	13.8	13.2	22.0	22.3	22.2	80.3	79.9	81.2	16.7	16.9	17.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	5.8	5.4	7.3	.8	.7	.9
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	3.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	15.2	15.1	14.6	4.8	4.7	5.3
Trans. and pub. util.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.6	7.5	8.0	2.4	2.3	2.4
Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	18.1	18.1	18.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Finance	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	.6	.6	.6
Service	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	11.9	11.7	11.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Government	2.9	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	15.4	15.7	14.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
	CALIFORNIA											
	Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
TOTAL	-	-	-	2,377.7	2,360.3	2,353.6	172.5	170.7	167.4	193.4	191.9	191.1
Mining	-	-	-	11.7	11.6	12.1	.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Contract construction	-	-	-	123.7	121.5	129.9	11.9	11.2	12.2	13.3	12.9	13.5
Manufacturing	13.6	13.2	14.1	764.9	762.0	781.0	29.5	29.7	29.3	2/ 33.6	2/ 32.9	2/ 34.8
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	144.3	142.6	143.6	12.1	11.9	11.4	15.3	15.0	16.1
Trade	-	-	-	523.0	518.1	512.6	32.8	32.5	32.5	42.0	41.7	41.7
Finance	-	-	-	128.2	127.6	124.3	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.5
Service	-	-	-	375.6	371.6	358.0	17.9	17.6	16.7	27.8	28.4	26.4
Government	-	-	-	306.3	305.3	292.1	60.6	60.2	58.1	53.0	52.7	50.8
	CALIFORNIA—Continued											
	San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose			Stockton		
TOTAL	266.3	264.8	260.2	1,007.5	998.2	995.5	206.6	201.2	190.7	-	-	-
Mining	.7	.7	.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	17.3	17.1	20.1	60.6	58.8	60.3	15.4	14.8	15.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71.8	71.3	66.5	195.7	192.6	198.9	73.2	70.0	66.1	12.2	12.1	12.4
Trans. and pub. util.	14.3	14.0	14.0	104.3	103.5	104.8	9.5	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Trade	52.6	52.2	52.7	217.9	216.4	216.1	35.9	35.2	34.9	-	-	-
Finance	11.2	11.2	11.1	73.6	73.0	70.9	7.7	7.6	7.2	-	-	-
Service	40.5	40.1	39.0	146.8	146.6	142.2	35.0	34.4	31.0	-	-	-
Government	57.9	58.2	56.1	206.9	205.6	200.3	29.8	29.7	26.7	-	-	-
	COLORADO			CONNECTICUT								
	Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain		
TOTAL	339.2	334.4	328.4	123.2	121.6	123.6	240.8	236.9	237.7	38.3	38.0	39.9
Mining	4.3	4.3	4.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	23.6	23.7	22.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	12.5	9.4	12.4	1.4	1.1	1.4
Manufacturing	68.4	67.4	63.1	65.0	64.4	66.3	87.8	87.0	88.0	22.0	22.1	23.8
Trans. and pub. util.	29.5	29.1	29.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Trade	79.9	78.9	80.3	20.7	20.5	20.3	45.7	45.7	45.3	5.6	5.7	5.6
Finance	20.1	19.6	19.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	32.0	31.9	30.5	.9	.9	.8
Service	54.1	52.1	51.7	12.4	12.1	12.1	29.1	29.1	28.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Government	59.3	59.3	56.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	24.5	24.5	24.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
	CONNECTICUT—Continued									DELAWARE		
	New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury			Wilmington		
TOTAL	126.7	125.3	126.9	63.2	62.6	61.8	66.1	65.2	67.6	131.7	129.6	136.0
Mining	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.4	6.7	7.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	9.6	9.4	9.2
Manufacturing	43.8	43.5	44.3	24.3	24.2	24.0	36.4	36.0	38.4	52.3	52.6	57.1
Trans. and pub. util.	12.5	12.5	12.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	8.9	8.9	9.0
Trade	24.4	24.4	24.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	23.8	23.2	24.3
Finance	6.6	6.6	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Service	20.2	19.9	20.4	11.3	11.0	10.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	18.2	16.8	17.7
Government	11.7	11.7	11.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	13.3	13.1	13.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division- Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA								
	Washington			Jacksonville			Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg		
TOTAL	753.2	748.6	746.8	142.6	142.8	142.3	304.9	307.5	300.7	193.9	193.6	195.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	52.6	50.6	52.0	10.1	10.2	12.2	22.5	21.6	22.4	20.4	19.9	20.0
Manufacturing	35.6	35.2	35.1	21.6	21.4	20.2	41.7	42.2	41.9	35.6	35.6	36.8
Trans. and pub. util.	43.6	44.4	45.4	15.2	15.3	14.7	35.5	35.5	35.7	14.0	14.1	14.4
Trade	146.0	144.9	146.5	40.4	40.7	40.5	85.4	86.1	85.6	57.1	57.5	58.4
Finance	41.6	41.4	41.0	14.2	14.2	14.0	20.5	20.2	19.7	11.8	11.6	11.3
Service	136.9	137.7	133.4	18.3	18.3	18.4	61.6	64.2	59.4	27.4	27.3	27.6
Government	296.9	294.4	293.4	22.8	22.7	22.3	37.7	37.7	36.0	27.6	27.6	26.6
	GEORGIA						IDAHO			ILLINOIS		
	Atlanta			Savannah			Boise			Chicago		
TOTAL	367.2	363.6	370.1	52.2	52.5	55.0	27.0	26.2	25.8	(4)	2,342.3	2,393.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	6.4	6.2
Contract construction	23.4	22.3	23.6	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	(4)	113.2	113.6
Manufacturing	82.4	81.5	86.0	13.8	13.9	15.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	(4)	808.9	856.7
Trans. and pub. util.	35.8	35.4	36.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	(4)	190.7	201.5
Trade	94.1	93.6	97.6	12.0	12.0	12.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	(4)	511.6	508.2
Finance	28.1	27.7	27.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	(4)	144.0	141.2
Service	50.5	50.2	49.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	(4)	324.5	331.2
Government	52.9	52.9	49.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	(4)	242.2	234.6
	INDIANA											
	Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			South Bend		
TOTAL	62.6	62.0	63.3	84.3	83.4	84.6	295.1	292.7	296.5	74.8	74.5	83.1
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.6	13.8	13.0	14.1	2.9	2.7	3.1
Manufacturing	23.4	23.1	24.1	34.4	33.9	34.7	99.3	98.2	101.5	31.5	31.5	39.3
Trans. and pub. util.	4.3	4.4	4.4	6.7	6.6	7.0	21.8	21.7	22.0	4.0	4.0	4.4
Trade	14.2	14.1	14.2	19.0	19.0	18.9	67.0	67.2	67.7	15.3	15.4	15.6
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	20.8	20.6	19.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Service	7.5	7.4	7.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	31.9	31.7	30.9	10.8	10.8	10.8
Government	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	40.5	40.3	40.4	6.3	6.1	5.9
	IOWA			KANSAS						KENTUCKY		
	Des Moines			Topeka			Wichita			Louisville		
TOTAL	101.8	100.3	104.8	47.7	47.3	48.6	117.5	116.1	118.6	237.6	237.0	245.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	5.9	5.0	6.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	7.1	6.5	6.8	12.9	12.2	14.6
Manufacturing	21.6	21.4	23.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	41.7	41.3	43.6	81.7	81.0	85.5
Trans. and pub. util.	8.8	8.7	9.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.9	20.1	20.4	21.7
Trade	25.6	25.1	26.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	25.7	25.5	26.0	51.1	51.1	52.8
Finance	11.2	11.0	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	12.0	12.0	12.1
Service	14.5	14.6	14.4	7.1	7.0	6.9	15.5	15.2	14.7	33.3	34.0	32.0
Government	14.5	14.7	14.0	11.7	11.5	11.7	13.5	13.5	13.2	26.5	26.4	26.9
	LOUISIANA									MAINE		
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport			Lewiston-Auburn		
TOTAL	68.7	69.8	70.9	283.3	285.1	289.5	72.7	72.6	73.6	27.2	26.5	27.6
Mining	.3	.3	.4	8.1	7.9	8.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.7	7.0	7.5	17.6	17.5	17.7	6.0	6.0	6.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	16.9	16.8	17.7	44.0	43.7	46.4	9.0	9.0	9.2	13.9	13.4	14.4
Trans. and pub. util.	4.4	4.3	4.5	41.8	41.7	43.3	9.1	9.1	9.4	1.0	1.0	.9
Trade	14.1	14.0	15.1	73.5	73.6	74.1	19.4	19.4	19.7	5.4	5.3	5.4
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.6	17.9	17.9	18.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	.8	.8	.8
Service	8.1	8.2	8.2	42.9	44.2	44.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Government	14.6	15.6	14.0	37.4	38.6	37.7	11.0	11.0	10.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
	MAINE—Continued			MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS					
	Portland			Baltimore			Boston			Fall River [2 5]		
TOTAL	53.3	51.6	52.9	621.0	615.5	614.9	1,088.6	1,076.7	1,038.6	44.3	43.9	44.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	2.9	2.6	3.0	37.9	35.8	37.7	47.6	44.4	50.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12.9	12.0	12.6	196.0	194.9	195.3	298.5	295.2	301.0	25.0	25.0	25.5
Trans. and pub. util.	5.5	5.5	5.8	53.0	53.4	55.7	66.2	65.7	68.9	1.7	1.5	1.6
Trade	14.5	14.3	14.5	126.6	124.8	125.4	244.3	241.8	244.5	8.1	8.0	8.1
Finance	3.9	3.8	3.8	33.7	33.3	32.8	76.3	75.6	74.4	-	-	-
Service	8.5	8.4	8.6	84.5	84.3	83.1	211.9	209.9	208.2	-	-	-
Government	5.1	5.0	4.6	80.4	80.1	84.0	143.8	144.1	141.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued									MICHIGAN		
	New Bedford [2] [5]			Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke			Worcester			Detroit		
TOTAL	49.0	48.0	50.1	173.1	171.8	172.7	113.3	112.1	115.5	1,145.6	1,136.9	1,202.0
Mining	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	.9	.8
Contract construction	1.8	1.7	1.5	6.3	5.8	6.3	4.7	4.4	4.6	47.9	42.4	49.7
Manufacturing	25.8	25.3	27.4	69.9	69.7	72.1	50.5	49.6	52.2	456.4	459.7	514.4
Trans. and pub. util.	2.1	2.1	2.2	8.4	8.2	8.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	70.0	69.9	74.0
Trade	8.4	8.3	8.5	33.3	32.9	32.4	19.6	19.8	20.6	232.8	230.3	235.5
Finance	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	8.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	50.0	49.7	49.4
Service	-	-	-	26.3	26.2	26.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	152.2	151.3	148.9
Government	4.0	3.9	3.7	20.6	20.7	19.0	13.7	13.7	13.4	135.4	132.8	129.3
	MICHIGAN—Continued											
	Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon-Muskegon Heights		
TOTAL	114.6	113.7	118.4	113.6	112.5	116.2	87.4	87.4	89.6	45.2	44.8	47.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.8	3.6	3.7	6.8	6.5	6.8	4.2	3.9	4.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing	66.1	66.0	69.4	46.3	46.0	49.3	27.2	27.3	29.3	24.5	24.4	26.0
Trans. and pub. util.	4.2	4.2	4.5	7.8	7.7	8.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Trade	16.3	16.1	17.6	23.5	23.5	23.9	15.2	15.2	15.3	7.1	7.0	7.4
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Service	10.8	10.4	10.0	14.8	14.7	14.4	9.0	9.0	9.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Government	10.6	10.7	10.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	25.3	25.7	25.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
	MICHIGAN—Continued			MINNESOTA						MISSISSIPPI		
	Saginaw			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Jackson		
TOTAL	52.7	52.1	54.9	(4)	38.1	39.7	(4)	531.9	543.6	63.5	63.5	63.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)	.8	.8	.8
Contract construction	2.8	2.5	2.9	(4)	1.7	2.0	(4)	29.3	32.2	5.1	4.6	5.0
Manufacturing	22.3	21.7	24.8	(4)	8.0	7.9	(4)	147.0	151.2	10.9	11.0	11.3
Trans. and pub. util.	4.8	4.8	5.0	(4)	5.5	6.5	(4)	47.0	51.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
Trade	11.0	11.0	10.7	(4)	8.7	9.5	(4)	130.0	132.3	14.8	14.7	14.7
Finance	1.6	1.5	1.5	(4)	1.8	1.8	(4)	34.2	34.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
Service	6.0	6.0	5.9	(4)	7.2	7.0	(4)	74.1	73.0	9.0	9.1	9.0
Government	4.3	4.6	4.1	(4)	5.2	5.1	(4)	70.4	69.3	13.6	14.0	13.3
	MISSOURI						MONTANA			NEBRASKA		
	Kansas City			St. Louis			Great Falls			Omaha		
TOTAL	379.7	378.5	383.7	716.1	709.4	738.4	24.0	22.6	21.0	161.9	160.7	161.0
Mining	.8	.8	.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	21.6	21.0	17.7	34.1	32.4	38.0	4.4	3.2	2.1	9.2	9.4	10.2
Manufacturing	103.8	102.9	106.0	250.6	249.1	265.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	37.6	36.8	37.3
Trans. and pub. util.	39.4	39.7	41.8	65.4	65.0	69.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	19.2	18.9	20.4
Trade	94.8	93.5	96.6	151.8	149.5	154.8	6.1	6.0	5.7	37.1	37.0	36.8
Finance	26.6	26.4	26.4	37.8	37.6	37.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.9	13.6	13.3
Service	49.0	48.7	49.4	95.5	94.9	93.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	24.0	23.8	23.7
Government	43.7	45.5	44.9	78.3	78.4	76.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	20.9	21.3	19.4
	NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY					
	Reno			Manchester			Jersey City [7]			Newark [7]		
TOTAL	34.7	33.6	33.0	42.5	42.3	43.7	253.9	254.2	257.5	653.3	644.6	661.6
Mining	(6)	(6)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contract construction	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	32.3	31.1	30.5
Manufacturing	2.2	2.2	2.1	17.2	17.2	18.2	114.9	115.3	119.0	232.6	227.4	245.2
Trans. and pub. util.	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	48.2	47.7	47.7
Trade	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	37.5	37.8	37.7	127.0	126.3	129.2
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	45.7	45.4	45.7
Service	10.5	9.8	10.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	22.4	22.3	21.8	96.8	96.2	94.4
Government	5.9	6.0	5.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	26.1	26.0	25.8	69.7	69.5	67.9
	NEW JERSEY—Continued									NEW MEXICO		
	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [7]			Perth Amboy [7]			Trenton			Albuquerque		
TOTAL	367.6	362.7	366.4	181.6	179.4	184.5	104.5	104.3	107.7	81.1	79.7	81.9
Mining	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.8	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	23.0	22.3	22.7	10.2	10.3	9.3	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.6	7.6
Manufacturing	156.4	154.5	161.5	85.7	84.0	90.3	35.3	35.7	38.8	7.8	7.7	7.8
Trans. and pub. util.	21.5	21.3	21.2	9.2	9.3	9.6	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.8
Trade	76.0	75.3	75.5	29.6	29.4	29.7	17.4	17.2	17.8	19.2	18.9	18.7
Finance	12.3	12.3	11.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.0
Service	43.9	43.6	41.4	17.1	16.8	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.0	18.4	18.0	18.7
Government	33.3	33.0	31.9	26.1	25.9	25.3	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.4	17.3	17.3

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
	NEW YORK											
	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira [5]		
TOTAL	222.6	215.2	227.1	77.9	77.2	78.2	417.1	412.9	439.9	31.5	31.1	33.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	8.8	2.6	8.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	19.5	17.7	25.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	61.9	61.6	65.6	39.2	38.9	39.7	164.7	163.6	179.1	14.5	14.3	16.1
Trans. and pub. util.	17.1	17.1	17.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	32.1	31.7	34.2	-	-	-
Trade	43.2	42.9	44.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	82.1	81.6	84.5	6.1	6.1	6.1
Finance	9.4	9.3	9.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.5	16.3	15.9	-	-	-
Service	33.6	33.1	33.9	7.3	7.3	7.2	55.2	55.1	53.9	-	-	-
Government	48.6	48.7	48.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	47.1	46.9	46.5	-	-	-
	NEW YORK—Continued											
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties [7]			New York City [7]			New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester		
TOTAL	442.9	433.9	437.5	3,546.9	3,530.4	3,557.4	5,706.0	5,661.0	5,727.1	220.2	216.8	220.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.4	4.3	5.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	39.4	37.6	38.7	128.5	123.7	133.7	258.4	248.2	260.9	11.4	10.2	11.5
Manufacturing	124.1	123.7	126.7	911.5	908.6	942.0	1,699.9	1,688.1	1,761.6	105.1	103.7	106.4
Trans. and pub. util.	23.2	23.1	23.2	317.9	317.4	317.8	474.7	473.5	474.6	8.4	8.3	9.6
Trade	103.3	100.2	99.9	742.0	739.9	746.5	1,169.5	1,161.8	1,173.2	39.6	39.5	38.8
Finance	19.1	19.0	17.6	395.5	394.5	383.8	497.0	495.5	483.2	7.9	7.9	7.6
Service	66.8	63.7	66.1	632.8	632.3	619.8	927.1	920.4	904.9	25.6	25.3	24.9
Government	67.0	66.6	65.3	416.9	412.3	411.9	675.3	669.2	663.5	22.3	21.9	21.2
	NEW YORK—Continued									NORTH CAROLINA		
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County [7]			Charlotte		
TOTAL	180.7	178.3	184.1	101.8	100.5	102.2	224.8	221.6	227.8	105.8	106.2	106.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	8.0	7.3	8.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	16.0	15.3	17.6	9.1	8.6	9.2
Manufacturing	66.8	65.0	69.0	38.6	38.0	39.4	63.5	63.5	65.6	25.9	26.0	25.7
Trans. and pub. util.	12.0	12.1	12.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	14.9	14.9	15.2	10.8	10.8	10.9
Trade	36.7	36.6	37.2	16.8	16.6	16.8	48.4	47.6	49.4	28.7	28.5	29.7
Finance	8.9	8.9	8.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	7.6	7.6	7.4
Service	24.1	24.1	23.7	10.3	10.1	10.3	43.2	41.6	41.7	14.6	14.5	14.6
Government	24.4	24.3	24.1	22.5	22.6	22.4	27.8	27.6	27.2	9.1	10.2	8.6
	NORTH CAROLINA—Continued						NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO		
	Greensboro-High Point			Winston-Salem			Fargo			Akron		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.2	23.1	23.6	167.4	166.7	176.2
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.3	2.5	5.5	4.9	6.2
Manufacturing	42.4	42.1	44.1	38.7	37.7	37.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	76.4	76.3	84.3
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.8	12.3	12.4	13.0
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.7	7.9	32.1	32.0	33.0
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.3	5.2	5.0
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	20.5	20.7	20.2
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.5	3.3	15.1	15.1	14.5
	OHIO—Continued											
	Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
TOTAL	107.4	105.0	111.8	393.9	389.5	402.2	684.3	674.3	707.1	259.8	256.4	257.5
Mining	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8
Contract construction	4.7	4.4	4.7	17.8	15.7	18.5	32.0	30.2	32.5	13.0	11.4	13.2
Manufacturing	49.9	48.6	54.7	145.6	144.4	153.9	264.3	260.6	288.2	69.4	69.1	71.9
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.0	6.3	32.2	32.0	32.6	43.9	43.6	46.7	17.9	17.7	18.3
Trade	20.6	20.2	21.0	81.6	80.9	82.7	141.8	141.0	143.2	53.7	52.9	53.9
Finance	3.9	3.8	3.7	21.5	21.3	21.4	31.8	31.5	31.5	16.4	16.1	15.9
Service	12.1	12.1	11.9	52.1	51.6	51.2	91.8	90.8	88.1	35.9	35.7	35.4
Government	9.6	9.4	8.9	42.8	43.2	41.6	78.0	75.8	76.2	53.0	52.8	48.1
	OHIO—Continued									OKLAHOMA		
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown-Warren			Oklahoma City		
TOTAL	241.3	239.8	247.0	150.1	149.4	158.9	156.8	154.4	164.9	174.1	174.4	174.4
Mining	.5	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	6.9	6.9	6.9
Contract construction	9.1	8.4	9.7	7.1	6.3	7.4	10.0	9.3	10.7	11.9	11.9	13.1
Manufacturing	98.4	98.2	104.0	53.3	53.8	60.0	71.2	70.3	77.8	20.6	20.4	20.6
Trans. and pub. util.	10.1	10.0	10.2	13.3	12.8	13.9	8.8	8.7	9.5	12.7	12.7	12.9
Trade	42.6	42.2	42.8	34.0	33.8	35.6	27.8	27.3	29.2	42.5	41.9	42.3
Finance	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	10.5	10.4	10.3
Service	28.4	28.3	28.0	21.8	21.9	21.7	18.8	18.8	18.3	21.7	21.6	21.7
Government	45.7	45.7	45.5	14.7	14.9	14.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	47.3	48.6	46.6

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
	OKLAHOMA—Continued			OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA					
	Tulsa			Portland			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie		
TOTAL	129.8	128.9	135.7	271.4	264.1	271.3	179.9	177.9	185.6	75.4	74.6	78.2
Mining	12.6	12.4	13.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.7	7.5	9.1	15.1	13.7	16.6	6.6	6.6	7.6	2.4	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing	26.8	26.7	29.0	65.6	61.8	66.6	94.1	92.7	98.8	33.9	33.7	36.4
Trans. and pub. util.	13.5	13.4	15.1	27.5	26.9	28.3	10.4	10.3	11.0	5.2	5.2	5.5
Trade	31.4	31.5	32.0	67.4	66.2	66.4	29.1	28.7	29.6	14.0	13.8	14.5
Finance	7.3	7.1	7.2	15.4	15.2	15.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
Service	18.6	18.4	18.3	39.3	38.9	38.1	20.9	21.2	20.4	10.0	10.0	9.9
Government	11.9	11.9	12.0	41.1	41.4	40.3	13.4	13.1	13.0	7.5	7.5	7.0
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
TOTAL	143.2	141.1	145.4	95.0	93.5	95.0	1,500.3	1,491.2	1,507.8	745.4	738.0	787.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.5	1.8	10.7	10.7	13.0
Contract construction	8.2	7.7	8.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	73.0	71.2	74.5	37.0	34.8	40.7
Manufacturing	32.8	32.1	34.3	46.0	45.1	47.2	533.9	530.3	553.2	268.6	266.2	296.0
Trans. and pub. util.	11.9	11.7	12.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	107.7	106.4	111.9	56.5	56.2	61.5
Trade	25.9	25.5	26.1	17.2	17.0	17.1	304.3	301.8	297.0	151.6	150.2	155.5
Finance	6.1	6.0	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	80.9	80.7	80.0	32.2	32.0	32.7
Service	17.9	17.7	18.2	11.6	11.5	11.1	216.0	216.8	210.3	115.8	114.8	115.2
Government	40.4	40.4	39.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	183.0	182.5	179.1	73.0	73.1	72.6
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			York		
TOTAL	99.9	99.4	102.3	75.3	74.2	77.4	99.9	99.4	104.3	83.0	81.7	84.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	1.9	2.8	5.1	5.0	6.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	4.5	4.3	4.2	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.5
Manufacturing	48.9	48.9	52.3	29.5	28.8	30.6	38.9	38.8	41.6	41.5	40.7	43.0
Trans. and pub. util.	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	4.6	4.5	4.7
Trade	15.6	15.5	15.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	18.6	18.7	19.0	13.9	13.9	13.9
Finance	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Service	12.6	12.5	12.6	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.9	11.8	11.6	8.6	8.5	8.4
Government	9.0	8.9	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.8	12.1	12.0	11.8	8.2	8.3	7.9
	RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA								
	Providence-Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia			Greenville		
TOTAL	293.4	289.5	297.5	56.7	57.0	56.8	71.3	71.5	69.6	69.6	70.1	71.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	12.8	12.0	12.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	6.4	5.6	5.2	4.2	4.4	5.8
Manufacturing	129.0	126.9	134.8	9.3	9.3	9.9	13.5	13.5	12.6	32.8	32.5	33.1
Trans. and pub. util.	14.5	14.3	14.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
Trade	53.9	53.7	53.1	11.7	11.7	12.1	15.1	15.0	15.5	13.3	13.1	13.0
Finance	12.7	12.6	12.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Service	37.2	36.7	36.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	6.7	6.7	6.8
Government	33.3	33.3	33.1	18.3	18.6	17.8	17.2	18.3	17.3	6.3	7.1	6.2
	SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE								
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis		
TOTAL	27.2	26.7	27.4	92.0	92.2	92.7	110.6	112.0	112.9	(4)	189.6	190.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	(4)	.3	.3
Contract construction	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.9	7.6	7.6	6.9	(4)	9.9	10.5
Manufacturing	5.8	5.5	5.6	41.4	41.1	42.0	40.1	39.9	42.1	(4)	44.1	45.6
Trans. and pub. util.	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	(4)	15.9	16.1
Trade	7.6	7.6	7.9	17.4	17.6	17.4	21.5	22.4	23.1	(4)	51.5	51.3
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	(4)	9.6	9.6
Service	3.9	3.9	3.9	9.2	9.2	9.1	12.4	12.3	12.0	(4)	26.8	26.8
Government	3.2	3.3	3.1	11.0	11.2	10.6	16.8	17.7	16.7	(4)	31.5	30.6
	TENNESSEE—Continued			TEXAS								
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
TOTAL	140.3	140.9	138.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	7.6	7.4	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	39.7	40.2	38.5	96.2	95.6	93.6	52.5	52.5	54.2	91.9	91.4	94.0
Trans. and pub. util.	10.9	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	30.4	30.2	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	10.3	10.0	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	21.9	22.0	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	19.5	20.1	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
	TEXAS-Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington [5]			Springfield [5]		
TOTAL	-	-	-	146.1	143.3	139.9	21.4	20.5	20.7	10.9	11.2	12.1
Mining	-	-	-	7.0	6.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	9.2	8.5	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23.6	23.3	23.5	26.5	25.8	24.3	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.6
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	13.5	13.4	13.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	.8	.8	.8
Trade	-	-	-	38.9	38.1	37.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Finance	-	-	-	9.0	8.9	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	20.0	19.9	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	22.0	21.8	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA						WASHINGTON					
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			Seattle			Spokane		
TOTAL	150.9	149.6	150.7	168.7	167.5	166.1	372.2	367.3	372.2	76.3	74.1	77.2
Mining	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	11.3	10.8	11.3	12.6	12.0	11.7	17.6	16.6	18.5	4.3	4.0	5.1
Manufacturing	16.6	16.6	16.6	41.5	41.3	41.6	113.9	111.5	112.1	13.7	12.9	13.6
Trans. and pub. util.	14.8	14.3	14.8	15.8	15.7	15.8	29.8	29.3	30.9	7.8	7.6	8.2
Trade	37.3	37.2	37.0	38.9	38.8	38.8	84.5	83.1	85.0	20.3	19.6	20.6
Finance	5.5	5.5	5.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	22.3	22.0	22.4	4.1	4.0	4.0
Service	18.1	17.8	18.0	21.0	20.8	20.8	48.1	47.7	48.3	13.0	13.0	12.8
Government	47.1	47.2	47.2	25.2	25.3	23.8	56.0	57.1	55.0	13.1	13.0	12.9
	WASHINGTON-Continued			WEST VIRGINIA								
	Tacoma			Charleston			Huntington-Ashland			Wheeling		
TOTAL	78.7	77.1	79.4	75.9	74.9	78.3	64.0	63.4	67.1	52.0	51.0	53.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Contract construction	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.9
Manufacturing	16.9	16.6	18.0	22.4	22.1	23.4	22.2	21.9	25.0	16.1	16.2	16.6
Trans. and pub. util.	6.1	5.8	6.6	8.5	8.5	9.0	6.3	6.2	6.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
Trade	16.6	16.2	16.3	15.8	15.7	16.9	13.4	13.3	14.1	12.5	12.2	13.0
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1
Service	10.4	10.2	10.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7
Government	20.7	20.7	20.4	9.9	9.8	9.8	8.1	8.2	7.6	4.9	4.8	4.9
	WISCONSIN											
	Green Bay			Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison		
TOTAL	35.8	35.3	35.5	35.3	34.7	35.4	23.0	22.5	22.5	78.5	77.3	76.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.0	.8	.9	5.2	4.5	5.0
Manufacturing	11.7	11.5	11.9	19.7	19.6	20.7	7.7	7.6	7.8	12.9	12.8	13.4
Trans. and pub. util.	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
Trade	9.6	9.4	9.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	16.4	16.3	15.6
Finance	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	4.0	3.9	3.8
Service	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	10.5	10.6	9.9
Government	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	25.6	25.3	24.4
	WISCONSIN-Continued						WYOMING					
	Milwaukee			Racine			Casper			Cheyenne		
TOTAL	447.7	443.8	459.5	42.2	41.7	40.8	19.6	19.0	18.7	23.3	23.3	22.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	3.7	4.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	22.9	21.6	22.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.8	6.8	5.7
Manufacturing	185.3	183.5	198.7	19.1	19.1	18.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Trans. and pub. util.	28.2	27.8	28.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.4
Trade	88.2	88.3	89.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1
Finance	21.9	21.8	21.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.7	.7	.9	.9	.8
Service	55.9	57.1	54.6	6.1	6.0	5.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
Government	45.2	43.6	43.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	4.3	4.5	4.2

[1] Combined with service.
[2] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
[3] Combined with construction.
[4] Not available.
[5] Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
[6] Combined with manufacturing.
[7] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing

1919 to date

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919	$22.08	46.3	$0.477	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	26.30	47.4	.555	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921	22.18	43.1	.515	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	21.51	44.2	.487	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	23.82	45.6	.522	$25.78	-	-	$21.94	-	-
1924	23.93	43.7	.547	25.84	-	-	22.07	-	-
1925	24.37	44.5	.547	26.39	-	-	22.44	-	-
1926	24.65	45.0	.548	26.61	-	-	22.75	-	-
1927	24.74	45.0	.550	26.66	-	-	23.01	-	-
1928	24.97	44.4	.562	27.24	-	-	22.88	-	-
1929	25.03	44.2	.566	27.22	-	-	22.93	-	-
1930	23.25	42.1	.552	24.77	-	-	21.84	-	-
1931	20.87	40.5	.515	21.28	-	-	20.50	-	-
1932	17.05	38.3	.446	16.21	32.6	$0.497	17.57	41.9	$0.420
1933	16.73	38.1	.442	16.43	34.8	.472	16.89	40.0	.427
1934	18.40	34.6	.532	18.87	33.9	.556	18.05	35.1	.515
1935	20.13	36.6	.550	21.52	37.3	.577	19.11	36.1	.530
1936	21.78	39.2	.556	24.04	41.0	.586	19.94	37.7	.529
1937	24.05	38.6	.624	26.91	40.0	.674	21.53	37.4	.577
1938	22.30	35.6	.627	24.01	35.0	.686	21.05	36.1	.584
1939	23.86	37.7	.633	26.50	38.0	.698	21.78	37.4	.582
1940	25.20	38.1	.661	28.44	39.3	.724	22.27	37.0	.602
1941	29.58	40.6	.729	34.04	42.1	.808	24.92	38.9	.640
1942	36.65	42.9	.853	42.73	45.1	.947	29.13	40.3	.723
1943	43.14	44.9	.961	49.30	46.6	1.059	34.12	42.5	.803
1944	46.08	45.2	1.019	52.07	46.6	1.117	37.12	43.1	.861
1945	44.39	43.4	1.023	49.05	44.1	1.111	38.29	42.3	.904
1946	43.82	40.4	1.086	46.49	40.2	1.156	41.14	40.5	1.015
1947	49.97	40.4	1.237	52.46	40.6	1.292	46.96	40.1	1.171
1948	54.14	40.1	1.350	57.11	40.5	1.410	50.61	39.6	1.278
1949	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325
1950	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378
1951	64.71	40.7	1.59	69.47	41.6	1.67	58.46	39.5	1.48
1952	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.46	41.5	1.77	60.98	39.6	1.54
1953	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61
1954	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66
1955	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71
1956	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80
1957	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88
1958	83.50	39.2	2.13	90.06	39.5	2.28	75.27	38.8	1.94
1959	89.47	40.3	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	79.60	39.6	2.01
1960 [1]	90.91	39.7	2.29	98.25	40.1	2.45	81.33	39.1	2.08
1960: July	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.76	39.9	2.45	82.37	39.6	2.08
August	90.35	39.8	2.27	97.20	40.0	2.43	81.77	39.5	2.07
September	91.08	39.6	2.30	98.15	39.9	2.46	81.72	39.1	2.09
October	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.89	40.2	2.46	81.51	39.0	2.09
November	90.39	39.3	2.30	97.42	39.6	2.46	81.48	38.8	2.10
December	89.55	38.6	2.32	96.97	39.1	2.48	80.18	38.0	2.11
1961: January	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.22	39.2	2.48	81.41	38.4	2.12
February	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.07	39.3	2.47	81.02	38.4	2.11
March	90.71	39.1	2.32	97.96	39.5	2.48	82.04	38.7	2.12
April	91.57	39.3	2.33	99.35	39.9	2.49	82.43	38.7	2.13
May	92.66	39.6	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	83.07	39.0	2.13
June	94.24	40.1	2.35	101.91	40.6	2.51	83.92	39.4	2.13
July	94.00	40.0	2.35	101.40	40.4	2.51	84.32	39.4	2.14

[1] Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19.
National data in all tables in Section C relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1961	June 1961	July 1960	July 1961	June 1961	July 1960	July 1961	June 1961	July 1960
MANUFACTURING	$94.00	$94.24	$91.14	40.0	40.1	39.8	$2.35	$2.35	$2.29
DURABLE GOODS	101.40	101.91	97.76	40.4	40.6	39.9	2.51	2.51	2.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	84.32	83.92	82.37	39.4	39.4	39.6	2.14	2.13	2.08
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	$111.66	$110.43	$105.20	40.9	40.6	40.0	$2.73	$2.72	$2.63
Lumber and wood products	85.01	85.03	81.35	40.1	40.3	39.3	2.12	2.11	2.07
Furniture and fixtures	75.76	75.01	74.40	40.3	39.9	40.0	1.88	1.88	1.86
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.59	96.41	93.02	41.1	41.2	40.8	2.35	2.34	2.28
Primary metal industries	119.07	117.09	108.75	40.5	40.1	38.7	2.94	2.92	2.81
Fabricated metal products	103.07	103.16	99.63	40.9	41.1	40.5	2.52	2.51	2.46
Machinery (except electrical)	106.52	107.57	105.11	40.5	40.9	40.9	2.63	2.63	2.57
Electrical machinery	95.44	95.75	90.39	40.1	40.4	39.3	2.38	2.37	2.30
Transportation equipment	113.65	113.81	110.15	40.3	40.5	40.2	2.82	2.81	2.74
Instruments and related products	98.01	98.90	95.75	40.5	40.7	40.4	2.42	2.43	2.37
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	79.20	80.00	76.44	40.0	40.2	39.4	1.98	1.99	1.94
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	91.35	92.25	89.60	40.6	41.0	41.1	2.25	2.25	2.18
Tobacco manufactures	71.05	75.43	68.43	38.2	39.7	37.6	1.86	1.90	1.82
Textile-mill products	65.44	65.93	64.31	39.9	40.2	39.7	1.64	1.64	1.62
Apparel and other finished textile products	57.40	56.05	56.42	36.1	35.7	36.4	1.59	1.57	1.55
Paper and allied products	100.77	100.77	97.33	42.7	42.7	42.5	2.36	2.36	2.29
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	107.54	106.97	106.20	38.0	37.8	38.2	2.83	2.83	2.78
Chemicals and allied products	109.25	108.84	106.08	41.7	41.7	41.6	2.62	2.61	2.55
Products of petroleum and coal	126.16	126.16	121.18	41.5	41.5	41.5	3.04	3.04	2.92
Rubber products	103.74	103.60	103.53	39.9	40.0	40.6	2.60	2.59	2.55
Leather and leather products	63.79	63.67	62.98	38.2	37.9	38.4	1.67	1.68	1.64

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average overtime hours					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[1]		
	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
MANUFACTURING	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	$2.28	$2.28	$2.22
DURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.44	2.44	2.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.07	2.07	2.01
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	$2.66	$2.66	$2.57
Lumber and wood products	-	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.03	2.01	1.99
Furniture and fixtures	-	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.83	1.83	1.81
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.25	2.25	2.19
Primary metal industries	-	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.86	2.85	2.76
Fabricated metal products	-	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.43	2.44	2.38
Machinery (except electrical)	-	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.56	2.57	2.49
Electrical machinery	-	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.32	2.32	2.25
Transportation equipment	-	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.74	2.74	2.66
Instruments and related products	-	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.37	2.36	2.30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.94	1.94	1.89
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.16	2.18	2.10
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.87	1.86	1.79
Textile-mill products	-	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.59	1.59	1.58
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.55	1.56	1.52
Paper and allied products	-	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	2.24	2.24	2.17
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.53	2.50	2.45
Products of petroleum and coal	-	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.96	2.96	2.84
Rubber products	-	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.51	2.49	2.45
Leather and leather products	-	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.65	1.66	1.62

[1]Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
[2]Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities[1]

(1947-49=100)

Activity	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
			Man-hours		
TOTAL	99.5	99.3	95.0	101.3	102.3
MINING	62.7	62.3	59.7	63.8	66.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	142.7	137.6	122.3	142.9	135.5
MANUFACTURING	95.8	96.3	93.5	97.8	99.9
DURABLE GOODS	100.3	101.3	98.7	102.4	106.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	90.4	90.3	87.3	92.3	92.5
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	323.6	327.4	326.3	313.0	319.7
Lumber and wood products	77.2	78.4	72.1	78.0	81.8
Furniture and fixtures	103.2	101.9	97.7	106.2	108.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	99.4	99.9	96.9	103.8	102.9
Primary metal industries	90.7	88.7	85.2	88.0	92.9
Fabricated metal products	103.9	104.6	101.6	105.3	109.2
Machinery (except electrical)	93.4	95.4	94.9	99.7	102.7
Electrical machinery	131.8	133.2	130.4	130.1	134.2
Transportation equipment	104.6	107.6	107.2	110.9	114.1
Instruments and related products	110.7	112.0	110.2	116.3	119.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	101.4	104.6	100.4	99.3	104.8
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	86.5	82.8	77.7	87.5	82.4
Tobacco manufactures	61.0	63.6	60.1	64.2	66.3
Textile-mill products	69.2	70.6	68.5	70.9	73.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	98.5	99.5	96.8	102.5	104.7
Paper and allied products	109.5	111.0	107.8	110.9	113.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	114.2	113.7	113.0	114.7	115.1
Chemicals and allied products	105.9	106.0	104.6	105.6	107.1
Products of petroleum and coal	78.2	80.1	78.1	84.2	84.7
Rubber products	94.6	94.7	92.1	97.7	100.8
Leather and leather products	89.2	89.7	84.5	91.2	90.1
			Payrolls		
MINING	-	101.9	97.2	103.3	108.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	262.1	232.7	262.8	246.9
MANUFACTURING	169.8	170.8	164.8	169.0	172.5

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries[1]

Industry	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	July 1960	June 1960
Manufacturing	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.9	39.9
Durable goods	40.7	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.2
Nondurable goods	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.5
Building construction	-	35.6	35.0	36.0	35.6
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	-	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.6

[1]For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for building construction, to construction workers; and for retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
MINING	$111.92	$108.81	$110.83	41.3	40.3	41.2	$2.71	$2.70	$2.69
METAL MINING	113.30	108.67	110.27	41.5	40.1	41.3	2.73	2.71	2.67
Iron mining	116.92	109.07	110.98	39.5	37.1	38.4	2.96	2.94	2.89
Copper mining	116.69	111.49	115.46	42.9	41.6	43.9	2.72	2.68	2.63
Lead and zinc mining	91.20	88.46	95.04	40.0	38.8	41.5	2.28	2.28	2.29
ANTHRACITE MINING	91.46	90.12	93.23	34.0	33.5	33.9	2.69	2.69	2.75
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	124.03	114.75	121.69	37.7	35.2	37.1	3.29	3.26	3.28
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	117.97	117.38	113.52	40.4	40.2	40.4	2.92	2.92	2.81
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	103.01	100.95	101.70	44.4	43.7	45.2	2.32	2.31	2.25
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	126.41	123.03	121.18	37.4	36.4	37.4	3.38	3.38	3.24
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	126.59	121.39	121.06	41.1	39.8	41.6	3.08	3.05	2.91
Highway and street construction	121.47	113.54	117.43	41.6	39.7	42.7	2.92	2.86	2.75
Other nonbuilding construction	132.03	129.68	125.15	40.5	39.9	40.5	3.26	3.25	3.09
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	125.96	123.54	121.24	36.3	35.5	36.3	3.47	3.48	3.34
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	116.84	114.28	111.13	36.4	35.6	36.2	3.21	3.21	3.07
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	131.04	128.51	126.69	36.3	35.5	36.3	3.61	3.62	3.49
Plumbing and heating	138.34	137.62	134.87	37.9	37.6	38.1	3.65	3.66	3.54
Painting and decorating	121.45	119.02	118.62	35.0	34.2	35.2	3.47	3.48	3.37
Electrical work	155.56	154.71	149.38	38.6	38.2	38.7	4.03	4.05	3.86
Other special-trade contractors	126.74	122.48	121.41	35.7	34.6	35.5	3.55	3.54	3.42
MANUFACTURING	94.24	92.66	91.60	40.1	39.6	40.0	2.35	2.34	2.29
DURABLE GOODS	101.91	100.50	98.98	40.6	40.2	40.4	2.51	2.50	2.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	83.92	83.07	82.16	39.4	39.0	39.5	2.13	2.13	2.08
Durable Goods									
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	110.43	110.98	107.30	40.6	40.8	40.8	2.72	2.72	2.63
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	85.03	83.20	83.84	40.3	40.0	40.5	2.11	2.08	2.07
Sawmills and planing mills	80.79	80.39	81.18	40.6	40.6	41.0	1.91	1.98	1.98
Sawmills and planing mills, general	82.01	81.20	82.61	40.6	40.6	41.1	2.02	2.00	2.01
South[2]	53.97	55.28	54.83	41.2	42.2	42.5	1.31	1.31	1.29
West[3]	102.66	100.22	100.22	40.1	39.3	39.3	2.56	2.55	2.55
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	88.40	86.48	83.37	41.5	40.6	39.7	2.13	2.13	2.10
Millwork	86.94	83.84	81.59	41.8	40.7	39.8	2.08	2.06	2.05
Plywood	88.34	89.16	85.17	40.9	40.9	39.8	2.16	2.18	2.14
Wooden containers	62.12	61.61	62.42	40.6	40.8	40.8	1.53	1.51	1.53
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	61.71	60.83	61.76	40.6	41.1	40.9	1.52	1.48	1.51
Miscellaneous wood products	70.52	69.43	70.55	41.0	40.6	41.5	1.72	1.71	1.70
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	75.01	72.56	74.77	39.9	38.8	40.2	1.88	1.87	1.86
Household furniture	70.27	67.58	69.83	39.7	38.4	39.9	1.77	1.76	1.75
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	64.64	62.65	64.62	40.4	39.4	40.9	1.60	1.59	1.58
Wood household furniture, upholstered	74.31	69.33	72.96	38.5	36.3	38.2	1.93	1.91	1.91
Mattresses and bedsprings	79.31	77.66	80.13	38.5	37.7	38.9	2.06	2.06	2.06
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	85.84	85.41	88.40	40.3	40.1	41.5	2.13	2.13	2.13
Wood office furniture	70.21	66.59	74.29	41.3	39.4	43.7	1.70	1.69	1.70
Metal office furniture	95.44	95.20	97.17	40.1	40.0	41.0	2.38	2.38	2.37
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	98.74	97.20	96.76	40.8	40.0	41.0	2.42	2.43	2.36
Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtures	80.99	77.41	77.36	40.7	39.9	40.5	1.99	1.94	1.91
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	96.41	94.83	93.07	41.2	40.7	41.0	2.34	2.33	2.27
Flat glass	124.90	124.19	125.29	39.4	39.3	39.9	3.17	3.16	3.14
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	95.44	94.56	92.86	40.1	39.9	40.2	2.38	2.37	2.31
Glass containers	98.64	98.40	94.19	41.1	41.0	40.6	2.40	2.40	2.32
Pressed or blown glass	90.24	88.54	90.68	38.4	38.0	39.6	2.35	2.33	2.29
Glass products made of purchased glass	78.39	76.82	73.71	40.2	39.6	39.0	1.95	1.94	1.89
Cement, hydraulic	107.16	105.82	105.63	40.9	40.7	41.1	2.62	2.60	2.57

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS—Continued									
Structural clay products	$85.28	$84.25	$83.43	41.0	40.9	41.3	$2.08	$2.06	$2.02
Brick and hollow tile	79.65	79.38	78.81	41.7	42.0	42.6	1.91	1.89	1.85
Floor and wall tile	84.84	81.93	82.00	40.4	39.2	40.0	2.10	2.09	2.05
Sewer pipe	88.19	86.32	86.74	41.6	41.5	41.7	2.12	2.08	2.08
Clay refractories	96.68	95.40	93.06	39.3	39.1	39.1	2.46	2.44	2.38
Pottery and related products	84.14	84.58	82.46	37.9	38.1	38.0	2.22	2.22	2.17
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	99.89	96.77	94.60	44.2	43.2	44.0	2.26	2.24	2.15
Concrete products	96.35	93.96	92.32	44.4	43.5	44.6	2.17	2.16	2.07
Cut-stone and stone products	79.65	79.71	77.27	41.7	41.3	41.1	1.91	1.93	1.88
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	102.26	99.06	96.96	41.4	40.6	40.4	2.47	2.44	2.40
Abrasive products	105.98	101.71	98.89	41.4	40.2	39.4	2.56	2.53	2.51
Asbestos products	104.08	99.63	101.99	41.8	40.5	41.8	2.49	2.46	2.44
Nonclay refractories	104.68	104.15	97.88	39.5	39.3	37.5	2.65	2.65	2.61
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	117.09	114.26	109.70	40.1	39.4	38.9	2.92	2.90	2.82
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	126.01	122.29	115.74	39.5	38.7	37.7	3.19	3.16	3.07
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	126.40	122.68	115.81	39.5	38.7	37.6	3.20	3.17	3.08
Electrometallurgical products	113.68	113.02	107.47	40.6	40.8	40.1	2.80	2.77	2.68
Iron and steel foundries	101.24	99.71	97.61	39.7	39.1	39.2	2.55	2.55	2.49
Gray-iron foundries	100.30	98.64	96.43	39.8	39.3	39.2	2.52	2.51	2.46
Malleable-iron foundries	96.86	99.04	91.96	38.9	39.3	38.0	2.49	2.52	2.42
Steel foundries	106.40	102.29	103.62	40.0	38.6	39.7	2.66	2.65	2.61
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	111.79	108.95	108.24	41.1	40.5	41.0	2.72	2.69	2.64
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	103.57	100.75	100.60	41.1	40.3	41.4	2.52	2.50	2.43
Primary refining of aluminum	126.18	123.42	119.29	41.1	40.6	40.3	3.07	3.04	2.96
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	99.31	97.77	93.67	40.7	40.4	40.2	2.44	2.42	2.33
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	118.86	116.62	110.83	42.3	41.8	41.2	2.81	2.79	2.69
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	119.94	115.90	109.03	43.3	42.3	41.3	2.77	2.74	2.64
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	119.36	119.81	114.54	41.3	41.6	41.2	2.89	2.88	2.78
Nonferrous foundries	103.83	102.54	101.91	40.4	39.9	40.6	2.57	2.57	2.51
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	116.28	113.20	109.85	40.8	40.0	39.8	2.85	2.83	2.76
Iron and steel forgings	118.80	116.72	113.29	40.0	39.3	39.2	2.97	2.97	2.89
Wire drawing	113.02	108.95	104.67	41.4	40.5	39.8	2.73	2.69	2.63
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	118.53	112.07	109.25	41.3	39.6	39.3	2.87	2.83	2.78
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	103.16	101.66	100.21	41.1	40.5	40.9	2.51	2.51	2.45
Tin cans and other tinware	126.58	121.25	118.40	43.8	42.1	42.9	2.89	2.88	2.76
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	95.60	96.00	93.60	40.0	40.0	40.0	2.39	2.40	2.34
Cutlery and edge tools	84.59	85.86	82.62	39.9	40.5	40.5	2.12	2.12	2.04
Hand tools	94.56	95.12	92.90	39.9	39.8	39.7	2.37	2.39	2.34
Hardware	99.05	98.95	96.80	40.1	39.9	40.0	2.47	2.48	2.42
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	97.77	96.56	92.98	40.4	39.9	39.4	2.42	2.42	2.36
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	102.66	101.66	94.46	40.9	40.5	38.4	2.51	2.51	2.46
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	96.08	94.49	92.34	40.2	39.7	39.8	2.39	2.38	2.32
Fabricated structural metal products	103.32	101.40	102.09	41.0	40.4	41.5	2.52	2.51	2.46
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	103.32	102.31	102.26	41.0	40.6	41.4	2.52	2.52	2.47
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	96.64	92.27	93.25	41.3	39.6	40.9	2.34	2.33	2.28
Boiler-shop products	104.78	103.60	105.08	40.3	40.0	41.7	2.60	2.59	2.52
Sheet-metal work	107.49	105.37	105.75	41.5	41.0	41.8	2.59	2.57	2.53
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	106.81	106.86	107.33	41.4	41.1	41.6	2.58	2.60	2.58
Vitreous-enameled products	80.98	77.99	79.00	39.5	38.8	39.7	2.05	2.01	1.99
Stamped and pressed metal products	112.74	113.30	114.09	41.6	41.5	42.1	2.71	2.73	2.71
Lighting fixtures	93.96	91.08	91.08	40.5	39.6	40.3	2.32	2.30	2.26
Fabricated wire products	95.40	94.42	88.75	41.3	40.7	39.8	2.31	2.32	2.23
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	101.35	98.98	95.68	41.2	40.4	40.2	2.46	2.45	2.38
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	115.56	112.19	104.66	42.8	41.4	40.1	2.70	2.71	2.61
Steel springs	107.60	109.48	105.85	40.0	40.4	40.4	2.69	2.71	2.62
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	104.24	101.56	98.25	41.2	40.3	40.1	2.53	2.52	2.45
Screw-machine products	96.12	94.77	92.29	40.9	40.5	40.3	2.35	2.34	2.29
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	107.57	107.04	105.88	40.9	40.7	41.2	2.63	2.63	2.57
Engines and turbines	114.29	113.65	114.26	40.1	40.3	41.1	2.85	2.82	2.78
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	127.60	120.50	120.42	41.7	40.3	41.1	3.06	2.99	2.93
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified	110.48	111.63	112.61	39.6	40.3	41.1	2.79	2.77	2.74
Agricultural machinery and tractors	106.79	107.33	102.80	39.7	39.9	40.0	2.69	2.69	2.57
Tractors	112.35	111.00	106.40	39.7	39.5	40.0	2.83	2.81	2.66
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	99.79	102.36	99.05	39.6	40.3	40.1	2.52	2.54	2.47

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)—Continued									
Construction and mining machinery	$105.30	$106.86	$102.77	40.5	41.1	40.3	$2.60	$2.60	$2.55
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields	104.94	106.25	104.34	39.9	40.4	40.6	2.63	2.63	2.57
Oil-field machinery and tools	107.02	107.68	98.36	42.3	42.9	39.5	2.53	2.51	2.49
Metalworking machinery	116.33	116.47	122.24	41.4	41.3	43.5	2.81	2.82	2.81
Machine tools	109.89	109.21	110.83	40.7	40.6	42.3	2.70	2.69	2.62
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	112.33	112.46	114.51	40.7	40.6	42.1	2.76	2.77	2.72
Machine-tool accessories	120.96	121.93	131.42	42.0	41.9	44.7	2.88	2.91	2.94
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	103.17	101.68	102.61	41.6	41.0	42.4	2.48	2.48	2.42
Food-products machinery	104.39	102.36	101.93	41.1	40.3	41.1	2.54	2.54	2.48
Textile machinery	91.91	89.76	88.41	41.4	40.8	41.9	2.22	2.20	2.11
Paper-industries machinery	108.93	102.92	116.00	43.4	41.5	46.4	2.51	2.48	2.50
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	113.57	117.00	114.38	41.6	42.7	43.0	2.73	2.74	2.66
General industrial machinery	106.30	105.11	103.91	41.2	40.9	41.4	2.58	2.57	2.51
Pumps, air and gas compressors	103.82	102.50	103.15	41.2	41.0	42.1	2.52	2.50	2.45
Conveyors and conveying equipment	106.13	104.81	106.75	40.2	39.7	40.9	2.64	2.64	2.61
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	100.86	99.38	95.18	41.0	40.4	40.5	2.46	2.46	2.35
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	106.52	104.14	103.63	40.5	39.9	40.8	2.63	2.61	2.54
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	108.36	105.82	103.12	41.2	40.7	40.6	2.63	2.60	2.54
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens	104.24	101.25	99.70	41.2	40.5	41.2	2.53	2.50	2.42
Office and store machines and devices	110.27	107.86	103.42	41.3	40.7	40.4	2.67	2.65	2.56
Computing machines and cash registers	119.94	118.08	112.88	41.5	41.0	40.9	2.89	2.88	2.76
Typewriters	97.39	95.08	86.41	41.8	41.7	39.1	2.33	2.28	2.21
Service-industry and household machines	102.21	102.36	98.65	40.4	40.3	40.1	2.53	2.54	2.46
Domestic laundry equipment	106.00	103.21	96.39	40.0	38.8	37.8	2.65	2.66	2.55
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines	94.25	92.92	91.98	40.8	40.4	40.7	2.31	2.30	2.26
Sewing machines	104.08	106.17	108.93	41.3	41.8	44.1	2.52	2.54	2.47
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	103.02	103.28	98.95	40.4	40.5	39.9	2.55	2.55	2.48
Miscellaneous machinery parts	105.52	103.57	101.25	40.9	40.3	40.5	2.58	2.57	2.50
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	103.02	101.75	98.70	40.4	39.9	39.8	2.55	2.55	2.48
Ball and roller bearings	107.74	104.68	99.58	40.2	39.5	38.9	2.68	2.65	2.56
Machine shops (job and repair)	105.57	103.89	102.92	41.4	40.9	41.5	2.55	2.54	2.48
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	95.75	94.40	92.23	40.4	40.0	40.1	2.37	2.36	2.30
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	100.19	99.05	96.88	40.4	40.1	40.2	2.48	2.47	2.41
Wiring devices and supplies	89.02	87.12	83.07	40.1	39.6	39.0	2.22	2.20	2.13
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)	99.29	98.00	97.12	40.2	40.0	40.3	2.47	2.45	2.41
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments	91.88	91.88	89.55	40.3	40.3	39.8	2.28	2.28	2.25
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets	108.79	107.06	104.49	40.9	40.4	40.5	2.66	2.65	2.58
Power and distribution transformers	105.26	103.06	102.41	40.8	40.1	40.8	2.58	2.57	2.51
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls	103.06	102.40	100.10	40.1	40.0	40.2	2.57	2.56	2.49
Electrical welding apparatus	103.17	104.90	110.59	40.3	40.5	42.7	2.56	2.59	2.59
Electrical appliances	94.32	95.28	91.25	39.3	39.7	39.5	2.40	2.40	2.31
Insulated wire and cable	93.10	89.88	89.68	43.1	42.0	42.3	2.16	2.14	2.12
Electrical equipment for vehicles	107.27	103.83	97.23	41.1	40.4	39.4	2.61	2.57	2.47
Electric lamps	90.62	89.93	86.75	39.4	39.1	38.9	2.30	2.30	2.23
Communication equipment	92.46	90.74	89.24	40.2	39.8	40.2	2.30	2.28	2.22
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	90.63	89.55	86.76	40.1	39.8	39.8	2.26	2.25	2.18
Radio tubes	86.18	85.79	84.02	39.9	39.9	40.2	2.16	2.15	2.09
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	104.81	100.65	103.42	41.1	40.1	41.7	2.55	2.51	2.48
Miscellaneous electrical products	90.63	90.40	88.43	40.1	40.0	39.3	2.26	2.26	2.25
Storage batteries	103.17	100.84	99.90	40.3	39.7	39.8	2.56	2.54	2.51
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	79.30	78.88	78.88	41.3	41.3	41.3	1.92	1.91	1.91
X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes	99.95	99.29	98.49	41.3	41.2	40.7	2.42	2.41	2.42
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	113.81	113.40	110.97	40.5	40.5	40.5	2.81	2.80	2.74
Motor vehicles and equipment	116.28	115.71	112.87	40.8	40.6	40.6	2.85	2.85	2.78
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	117.91	117.62	115.18	40.8	40.7	40.7	2.89	2.89	2.83
Truck and bus bodies	101.91	99.43	101.19	40.6	39.3	41.3	2.51	2.53	2.45
Trailers (truck and automobile)	91.20	91.08	86.02	40.0	40.3	39.1	2.28	2.26	2.20
Aircraft and parts	111.65	112.20	110.57	40.6	40.8	40.8	2.75	2.75	2.71
Aircraft	111.10	111.65	110.57	40.4	40.6	40.8	2.75	2.75	2.71
Aircraft engines and parts	111.91	112.61	112.89	40.4	40.8	41.2	2.77	2.76	2.74
Aircraft propellers and parts	109.31	110.76	106.85	42.7	42.6	42.4	2.56	2.60	2.52
Other aircraft parts and equipment	113.16	111.93	108.40	41.3	41.0	40.6	2.74	2.73	2.67
Ship and boat building and repairing	109.76	111.60	105.60	39.2	40.0	39.7	2.80	2.79	2.66
Ship building and repairing	114.07	116.40	110.76	39.2	40.0	39.7	2.91	2.91	2.79
Boat building and repairing	83.95	83.39	80.58	39.6	39.9	39.5	2.12	2.09	2.04
Railroad equipment	109.62	108.59	110.65	38.6	38.1	39.1	2.84	2.85	2.83
Locomotives and parts	115.06	114.33	112.00	40.8	40.4	40.0	2.82	2.83	2.80
Railroad and street cars	107.45	106.11	110.19	37.7	37.1	38.8	2.85	2.86	2.84
Other transportation equipment	91.13	88.43	86.36	40.5	39.3	38.9	2.25	2.25	2.22

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	$98.90	$97.53	$95.65	40.7	40.3	40.7	$2.43	$2.42	$2.35
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	115.08	114.77	114.95	41.1	40.7	41.8	2.80	2.82	2.75
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	98.09	96.08	93.90	40.7	40.2	40.3	2.41	2.39	2.33
Optical instruments and lenses	100.78	99.47	98.77	40.8	40.6	41.5	2.47	2.45	2.38
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	85.24	84.42	85.89	40.4	40.2	40.9	2.11	2.10	2.10
Ophthalmic goods	86.05	83.62	81.20	40.4	40.2	40.4	2.13	2.08	2.01
Photographic apparatus	113.42	110.57	107.12	41.7	40.8	41.2	2.72	2.71	2.60
Watches and clocks	77.59	79.37	78.01	38.6	39.1	39.2	2.01	2.03	1.99
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	80.00	79.00	77.41	40.2	39.7	39.9	1.99	1.99	1.94
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	82.01	80.20	80.36	40.8	39.9	41.0	2.01	2.01	1.96
Jewelry and findings	78.72	77.18	77.27	41.0	40.2	41.1	1.92	1.92	1.88
Silverware and plated ware	91.48	88.53	89.10	40.3	39.0	40.5	2.27	2.27	2.20
Musical instruments and parts	89.78	88.14	90.17	39.9	39.0	40.8	2.25	2.26	2.21
Toys and sporting goods	72.15	72.93	69.63	39.0	39.0	38.9	1.85	1.87	1.79
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	67.38	69.06	65.84	38.5	38.8	38.5	1.75	1.78	1.71
Sporting and athletic goods	81.40	79.78	78.01	39.9	39.3	39.8	2.04	2.03	1.96
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	72.62	72.04	69.95	39.9	39.8	39.3	1.82	1.81	1.78
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	74.12	73.23	70.22	40.5	39.8	39.9	1.83	1.84	1.76
Fabricated plastics products	87.99	86.52	83.03	41.9	41.2	40.7	2.10	2.10	2.04
Other manufacturing industries	82.18	80.55	80.19	39.7	39.1	39.7	2.07	2.06	2.02
Nondurable Goods									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	92.25	92.21	88.51	41.0	40.8	40.6	2.25	2.26	2.18
Meat products	103.42	102.84	98.90	41.7	41.3	40.7	2.48	2.49	2.43
Meat packing, wholesale	117.46	118.30	112.74	41.8	42.1	41.6	2.81	2.81	2.71
Sausages and casings	108.80	104.24	104.23	42.5	41.2	42.2	2.56	2.53	2.47
Dairy products	93.73	91.54	90.73	42.8	41.8	42.2	2.19	2.19	2.15
Condensed and evaporated milk	96.74	94.07	91.52	41.7	40.9	41.6	2.32	2.30	2.20
Ice cream and ices	98.04	93.94	95.82	43.0	41.2	42.4	2.28	2.28	2.26
Canning and preserving	71.81	74.09	67.86	38.4	39.2	37.7	1.87	1.89	1.80
Sea food, canned and cured	55.08	58.55	52.72	28.1	28.7	30.3	1.96	2.04	1.74
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	77.20	78.96	72.77	40.0	40.7	38.5	1.93	1.94	1.89
Grain-mill products	100.13	97.20	94.61	44.5	43.2	43.4	2.25	2.25	2.18
Flour and other grain-mill products	104.40	100.53	97.02	45.0	43.9	43.9	2.32	2.29	2.21
Prepared feeds	90.94	89.32	86.33	45.7	44.0	43.6	1.99	2.03	1.98
Bakery products	92.80	91.53	88.54	40.7	40.5	40.8	2.28	2.26	2.17
Bread and other bakery products	94.66	93.61	90.39	40.8	40.7	40.9	2.32	2.30	2.21
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	84.42	83.79	82.01	40.2	39.9	40.4	2.10	2.10	2.03
Sugar	105.15	104.50	99.84	42.4	41.8	41.6	2.48	2.50	2.40
Cane-sugar refining	121.99	121.76	111.97	44.2	43.8	42.9	2.76	2.78	2.61
Beet sugar	89.38	88.94	88.20	39.2	38.5	39.2	2.28	2.31	2.25
Confectionery and related products	76.57	76.19	72.62	40.3	40.1	39.9	1.90	1.90	1.82
Confectionery	73.97	73.42	69.87	40.2	39.9	39.7	1.84	1.84	1.76
Beverages	103.53	101.45	100.37	40.6	40.1	40.8	2.55	2.53	2.46
Bottled soft drinks	77.94	74.70	74.98	43.3	41.5	42.6	1.80	1.80	1.76
Malt liquors	126.94	124.82	123.11	39.3	39.5	40.1	3.23	3.16	3.07
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	98.42	99.18	96.29	38.9	39.2	39.3	2.53	2.53	2.45
Miscellaneous food products	89.87	88.99	86.11	41.8	41.2	41.4	2.15	2.16	2.08
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	114.40	114.05	110.06	44.0	43.2	43.5	2.60	2.64	2.53
Manufactured ice	79.42	80.63	80.01	43.4	44.3	44.7	1.83	1.82	1.79
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	75.43	72.20	71.53	39.7	38.2	39.3	1.90	1.89	1.82
Cigarettes	90.03	85.46	85.07	41.3	39.2	40.9	2.18	2.18	2.08
Cigars	56.54	54.76	54.38	38.2	37.0	37.5	1.48	1.48	1.45
Tobacco and snuff	70.88	70.30	70.46	37.5	37.0	38.5	1.89	1.90	1.83
Tobacco stemming and redrying	64.94	64.68	64.34	38.2	38.5	38.3	1.70	1.68	1.68
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	65.93	64.78	65.53	40.2	39.5	40.2	1.64	1.64	1.63
Scouring and combing plants	77.44	75.78	74.03	44.0	43.3	42.3	1.76	1.75	1.75
Yarn and thread mills	61.75	60.28	59.74	40.1	39.4	39.3	1.54	1.53	1.52
Yarn mills	61.91	60.28	60.13	40.2	39.4	39.3	1.54	1.53	1.53
Thread mills	63.08	60.32	61.60	38.0	37.7	38.5	1.66	1.60	1.60
Broad-woven fabric mills	65.04	64.08	66.58	40.4	39.8	41.1	1.61	1.61	1.62
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	63.20	62.41	65.28	40.0	39.5	40.8	1.58	1.58	1.60
North[4]	66.64	66.98	69.94	39.2	39.4	40.9	1.70	1.70	1.71
South[2]	62.96	62.02	64.46	40.1	39.5	40.8	1.57	1.57	1.58
Woolen and worsted	74.73	73.08	74.55	42.7	42.0	42.6	1.75	1.74	1.75
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	68.45	67.26	68.30	40.5	39.8	40.9	1.69	1.69	1.67

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued									
Knitting mills	$59.60	$58.37	$58.67	38.7	37.9	38.6	$1.54	$1.54	$1.52
Full-fashioned hosiery	58.14	58.29	57.22	38.0	38.1	37.4	1.53	1.53	1.53
North[4]	61.23	60.51	59.66	39.0	38.3	38.0	1.57	1.58	1.57
South[2]	56.93	57.53	56.17	37.7	38.1	37.2	1.51	1.51	1.51
Seamless hosiery	53.96	53.34	53.72	38.0	37.3	38.1	1.42	1.43	1.41
North[4]	54.52	55.86	54.10	37.6	38.0	38.1	1.45	1.47	1.42
South[2]	54.10	53.20	53.72	38.1	37.2	38.1	1.42	1.43	1.41
Knit outerwear	63.47	62.16	61.92	38.7	37.9	38.7	1.64	1.64	1.60
Knit underwear	56.30	53.58	55.25	38.3	36.7	38.1	1.47	1.46	1.45
Dyeing and finishing textiles	76.32	74.82	75.00	42.4	41.8	41.9	1.80	1.79	1.79
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	75.90	74.40	74.58	42.4	41.8	41.9	1.79	1.78	1.78
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	83.58	80.99	79.60	42.0	40.7	40.2	1.99	1.99	1.98
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	76.70	74.84	73.34	40.8	39.6	38.4	1.88	1.89	1.91
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	65.47	64.53	62.53	37.2	37.3	37.0	1.76	1.73	1.69
Miscellaneous textile goods	79.54	77.18	76.55	41.0	40.2	40.5	1.94	1.92	1.89
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	83.82	82.21	82.61	40.3	40.3	40.1	2.08	2.04	2.06
Lace goods	71.24	70.13	70.31	38.3	37.5	37.2	1.86	1.87	1.89
Paddings and upholstery filling	82.01	80.40	79.77	40.2	40.0	40.7	2.04	2.01	1.96
Processed waste and recovered fibers	67.46	66.65	64.62	41.9	41.4	40.9	1.61	1.61	1.58
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	109.22	105.27	103.64	44.4	43.5	44.1	2.46	2.42	2.35
Cordage and twine	64.85	62.76	62.31	39.3	38.5	38.7	1.65	1.63	1.61
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	56.05	55.62	55.90	35.7	35.2	36.3	1.57	1.58	1.54
Men's and boys' suits and coats	68.32	67.55	72.58	35.4	35.0	38.2	1.93	1.93	1.90
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	48.18	47.39	49.37	36.5	35.9	37.4	1.32	1.32	1.32
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	48.21	47.16	50.03	36.8	36.0	37.9	1.31	1.31	1.32
Separate trousers	48.42	48.01	51.57	35.6	35.3	38.2	1.36	1.36	1.35
Work shirts	43.19	42.12	43.90	36.6	36.0	37.2	1.18	1.17	1.18
Women's outerwear	58.28	57.93	56.95	33.3	33.1	33.7	1.75	1.75	1.69
Women's dresses	57.69	60.96	54.08	31.7	32.6	32.0	1.82	1.87	1.69
Household apparel	48.44	51.48	48.77	34.6	36.0	35.6	1.40	1.43	1.37
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	69.63	59.30	69.97	33.8	30.1	34.3	2.06	1.97	2.04
Women's, children's under garments	52.27	52.20	51.12	36.3	36.0	36.0	1.44	1.45	1.42
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	50.01	49.48	48.74	36.5	35.6	36.1	1.37	1.39	1.35
Corsets and allied garments	57.44	58.67	56.05	35.9	36.9	35.7	1.60	1.59	1.57
Millinery	63.11	54.72	58.56	34.3	29.9	32.0	1.84	1.83	1.83
Children's outerwear	54.09	51.98	53.05	37.3	35.6	37.1	1.45	1.46	1.43
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	53.14	53.13	52.27	36.4	35.9	36.3	1.46	1.48	1.44
Other fabricated textile products	65.45	64.05	61.94	38.5	37.9	38.0	1.70	1.69	1.63
Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings	54.68	53.36	51.83	37.2	36.3	36.5	1.47	1.47	1.42
Textile bags	65.40	62.37	62.65	39.4	37.8	39.4	1.66	1.65	1.59
Canvas products	63.83	62.80	63.52	40.4	40.0	40.2	1.58	1.57	1.58
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	100.77	98.75	97.13	42.7	42.2	42.6	2.36	2.34	2.28
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	109.00	107.88	106.19	43.6	43.5	43.7	2.50	2.48	2.43
Paperboard containers and boxes	95.40	91.43	89.64	42.4	41.0	41.5	2.25	2.23	2.16
Paperboard boxes	94.11	90.83	89.02	42.2	41.1	41.6	2.23	2.21	2.14
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	104.72	95.75	93.20	44.0	40.4	40.7	2.38	2.37	2.29
Other paper and allied products	88.99	87.94	85.70	41.2	40.9	41.4	2.16	2.15	2.07
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	106.97	107.07	105.54	37.8	37.7	38.1	2.83	2.84	2.77
Newspapers	113.28	113.96	112.10	35.4	35.5	35.7	3.20	3.21	3.14
Periodicals	112.84	109.25	114.09	40.3	39.3	40.6	2.80	2.78	2.81
Books	98.25	97.61	93.43	40.1	40.5	40.1	2.45	2.41	2.33
Commercial printing	104.83	104.83	105.18	38.4	38.4	39.1	2.73	2.73	2.69
Lithographing	110.09	109.03	109.53	38.9	38.8	39.4	2.83	2.81	2.78
Greeting cards	72.77	73.60	69.74	38.1	36.8	37.9	1.91	2.00	1.84
Bookbinding and related industries	85.31	84.42	82.64	38.6	38.2	38.8	2.21	2.21	2.13
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	122.62	122.18	116.18	38.2	38.3	37.6	3.21	3.19	3.09
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	108.84	106.14	105.59	41.7	41.3	41.9	2.61	2.57	2.52
Industrial inorganic chemicals	119.97	117.99	116.20	41.8	41.4	41.8	2.87	2.85	2.78
Alkalies and chlorine	119.26	117.29	115.79	41.7	41.3	41.8	2.86	2.84	2.77
Industrial organic chemicals	115.92	113.16	112.67	42.0	41.3	42.2	2.76	2.74	2.67
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	120.25	116.89	116.48	43.1	42.2	43.3	2.79	2.77	2.69
Synthetic rubber	129.17	122.82	123.26	41.4	40.4	41.5	3.12	3.04	2.97
Synthetic fibers	98.06	95.34	96.74	41.2	40.4	41.7	2.38	2.36	2.32
Explosives	107.57	107.42	105.22	40.9	41.0	41.1	2.63	2.62	2.56
Drugs and medicines	97.53	96.00	94.19	40.3	40.0	40.6	2.42	2.40	2.32
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	119.14	113.44	113.82	42.4	41.1	42.0	2.81	2.76	2.71
Soap and glycerin	131.89	124.31	124.79	43.1	41.3	42.3	3.06	3.01	2.95

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued									
Paints, pigments, and fillers	$105.50	$104.33	$103.07	41.7	41.4	41.9	$2.53	$2.52	$2.46
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels	103.25	102.09	100.32	41.8	41.5	41.8	2.47	2.46	2.40
Gum and wood chemicals	89.45	89.67	90.29	41.8	41.9	43.2	2.14	2.14	2.09
Fertilizers	81.54	80.56	80.70	41.6	42.4	42.7	1.96	1.90	1.89
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	95.90	92.84	92.17	44.4	44.0	44.1	2.16	2.11	2.09
Vegetable oils	85.50	84.04	85.11	43.4	44.0	44.1	1.97	1.91	1.93
Animal oils and fats	108.77	104.28	100.99	45.7	44.0	44.1	2.38	2.37	2.29
Miscellaneous chemicals	99.39	97.85	94.77	40.9	40.6	40.5	2.43	2.41	2.34
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	83.81	81.58	77.77	40.1	39.6	38.5	2.09	2.06	2.02
Compressed and liquefied gases	118.71	117.86	113.28	41.8	41.5	41.8	2.84	2.84	2.71
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	126.16	123.82	119.60	41.5	41.0	41.1	3.04	3.02	2.91
Petroleum refining	130.92	128.84	123.22	41.3	40.9	40.8	3.17	3.15	3.02
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	111.83	108.32	108.36	42.2	41.5	42.0	2.65	2.61	2.58
RUBBER PRODUCTS	103.60	101.89	102.72	40.0	39.8	40.6	2.59	2.56	2.53
Tires and inner tubes	122.58	115.58	121.39	39.8	38.4	40.6	3.08	3.01	2.99
Rubber footwear	82.68	86.24	82.82	39.0	40.3	40.6	2.12	2.14	2.04
Other rubber products	94.54	95.00	92.34	40.4	40.6	40.5	2.34	2.34	2.28
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	63.67	61.82	62.37	37.9	36.8	37.8	1.68	1.68	1.65
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	86.80	85.32	86.27	40.0	39.5	40.5	2.17	2.16	2.13
Industrial leather belting and packing	85.22	82.14	78.21	40.2	39.3	39.3	2.12	2.09	1.99
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	62.56	60.10	59.44	39.1	37.8	38.1	1.60	1.59	1.56
Footwear (except rubber)	61.24	59.33	60.00	37.8	36.4	37.5	1.62	1.63	1.60
Luggage	71.42	68.17	66.42	39.9	38.3	39.3	1.79	1.78	1.69
Handbags and small leather goods	56.32	56.41	56.30	35.2	35.7	36.8	1.60	1.58	1.53
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	53.87	54.10	54.24	36.9	36.8	36.9	1.46	1.47	1.47
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
TRANSPORTATION:									
Interstate railroads:									
Class I railroads *	(5)	(5)	110.42	(5)	(5)	42.8	(5)	(5)	2.58
Local railways and bus lines	103.49	102.53	100.92	43.3	42.9	43.5	2.39	2.39	2.32
COMMUNICATION:									
Telephone	92.59	91.03	88.26	39.4	38.9	39.4	2.35	2.34	2.24
Switchboard operating employees[6]	70.85	70.06	69.94	36.9	36.3	37.6	1.92	1.93	1.86
Line construction employees[7]	129.30	126.39	121.12	43.1	42.7	42.8	3.00	2.96	2.83
Telegraph[8]	105.33	106.00	104.00	42.3	42.4	42.8	2.49	2.50	2.43
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
Gas and electric utilities	112.46	112.46	109.34	40.6	40.6	40.8	2.77	2.77	2.68
Electric light and power utilities	113.02	112.61	109.88	40.8	40.8	41.0	2.77	2.76	2.68
Gas utilities	104.26	104.26	101.15	40.1	40.1	40.3	2.60	2.60	2.51
Electric light and gas utilities combined	119.02	118.84	115.62	40.9	40.7	41.0	2.91	2.92	2.82
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:									
WHOLESALE TRADE	96.15	95.04	93.09	40.4	40.1	40.3	2.38	2.37	2.31
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	70.87	69.56	68.80	37.9	37.4	37.8	1.87	1.86	1.82
General merchandise stores	51.75	50.32	49.74	34.5	34.0	34.3	1.50	1.48	1.45
Department stores and general mail-order houses	58.45	56.93	56.00	35.0	34.5	35.0	1.67	1.65	1.60
Food and liquor stores	74.05	73.36	72.16	35.6	35.1	35.9	2.08	2.09	2.01
Automotive and accessories dealers	92.84	91.75	91.29	44.0	43.9	44.1	2.11	2.09	2.07
Apparel and accessories stores	54.70	53.72	52.82	34.4	34.0	34.3	1.59	1.58	1.54
Other retail trade:									
Furniture and appliance stores	80.54	77.90	77.08	41.3	41.0	41.0	1.95	1.90	1.88
Lumber and hardware supply stores	84.58	83.78	82.88	42.5	42.1	42.5	1.99	1.99	1.95
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:									
Banks and trust companies	71.60	71.60	69.75	37.1	37.1	37.3	1.93	1.93	1.87
Security dealers and exchanges	147.59	150.44	117.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	89.81	89.88	87.99	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry–Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:									
Hotels and lodging places:									
Hotels, year-round[9]	$49.75	$50.27	$48.80	39.8	39.9	40.0	$1.25	$1.26	$1.22
Personal services:									
Laundries	50.13	49.88	48.68	40.1	39.9	39.9	1.25	1.25	1.22
Cleaning and dyeing plants	57.63	57.49	57.06	40.3	40.2	39.9	1.43	1.43	1.43
Motion pictures:									
Motion picture production and distribution	122.39	117.99	112.12	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
[2]South: Includes the following 17 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
[3]West: Includes California, Oregon, and Washington.
[4]North: Includes all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 2.
[5]Not available.
[6]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1960, such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
[7]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
[8]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
[9]Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.
*Class I Railroads - April 1961 data are: $108.27, 40.4, and $2.68.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in industrial and construction activities, in current and 1947-49 dollars[1]

Type of earnings	Mining			Contract construction			Manufacturing		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Gross average weekly earnings:									
Current dollars	$111.92	$108.81	$110.83	$126.41	$123.03	$121.18	$94.24	$92.66	$91.60
1947-49 dollars	87.71	85.41	87.61	99.07	96.57	95.79	73.86	72.73	72.41
Spendable average weekly earnings:									
Worker with no dependents:									
Current dollars	89.81	87.43	88.98	100.91	98.32	96.90	76.12	74.85	74.03
1947-49 dollars	70.38	68.63	70.34	79.08	77.17	76.60	59.66	58.75	58.52
Worker with 3 dependents:									
Current dollars	98.23	95.68	97.34	110.12	107.34	105.83	83.74	82.44	81.59
1947-49 dollars	76.98	75.10	76.95	86.30	84.25	83.66	65.63	64.71	64.50

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
ALABAMA	$78.79	$76.24	$77.01	40.2	39.5	39.9	$1.96	$1.93	$1.93
Birmingham	103.48	99.45	101.89	39.8	39.0	39.8	2.60	2.55	2.56
Mobile	91.34	91.71	88.93	39.2	39.7	39.7	2.33	2.31	2.24
ALASKA	133.56	144.65	132.89	42.4	43.7	39.2	3.15	3.31	3.39
ARIZONA	101.91	101.75	99.87	40.6	40.7	41.1	2.51	2.50	2.43
Phoenix	102.47	101.91	101.02	40.5	40.6	41.4	2.53	2.51	2.44
ARKANSAS	63.99	63.99	63.34	40.5	40.5	40.6	1.58	1.58	1.56
Fort Smith	68.11	68.21	64.94	40.3	40.6	39.6	1.69	1.68	1.64
Little Rock-North Little Rock	64.48	64.24	65.04	39.8	39.9	40.4	1.62	1.61	1.61
Pine Bluff	76.52	76.14	73.68	40.7	40.5	39.4	1.88	1.88	1.87
CALIFORNIA	108.80	107.59	104.54	40.0	39.7	39.9	2.72	2.71	2.62
Bakersfield	112.63	111.16	107.06	39.8	39.7	40.4	2.83	2.80	2.65
Fresno	93.86	92.26	86.68	38.0	37.2	37.2	2.47	2.48	2.33
Los Angeles-Long Beach	107.33	105.87	103.46	40.2	39.8	40.1	2.67	2.66	2.58
Sacramento	117.56	116.81	111.20	40.4	40.7	40.0	2.91	2.87	2.78
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	109.87	111.10	107.07	40.1	40.4	40.1	2.74	2.75	2.67
San Diego	112.31	112.87	106.90	40.4	40.6	39.3	2.78	2.78	2.72
San Francisco-Oakland	114.17	113.78	110.48	39.1	39.1	39.6	2.92	2.91	2.79
San Jose	109.45	111.35	112.19	39.8	40.2	41.4	2.75	2.77	2.71
Stockton	104.15	100.62	99.35	39.6	38.7	39.9	2.63	2.60	2.49
COLORADO	102.36	104.55	99.63	40.3	41.0	41.0	2.54	2.55	2.43
Denver	102.77	103.38	98.74	40.3	40.7	40.8	2.55	2.54	2.42
CONNECTICUT	97.10	96.39	93.32	40.8	40.5	40.4	2.38	2.38	2.31
Bridgeport	102.09	101.35	97.68	41.5	41.2	40.7	2.46	2.46	2.40
Hartford	100.37	100.21	98.23	40.8	40.9	41.1	2.46	2.45	2.39
New Britain	93.85	93.38	90.91	39.6	39.4	39.7	2.37	2.37	2.29
New Haven	93.67	92.97	91.66	40.2	39.9	40.2	2.33	2.33	2.28
Stamford	100.35	99.94	98.17	40.3	40.3	40.4	2.49	2.48	2.43
Waterbury	99.36	96.63	93.50	41.4	40.6	40.3	2.40	2.38	2.32
DELAWARE	92.77	92.84	92.74	41.6	40.9	41.4	2.23	2.27	2.24
Wilmington	109.33	108.53	108.05	41.1	40.8	41.4	2.66	2.66	2.61
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	102.77	100.98	98.60	40.3	39.6	39.6	2.55	2.55	2.49
FLORIDA	79.13	79.27	76.45	41.0	41.5	41.1	1.93	1.91	1.86
Jacksonville	83.21	82.20	79.20	40.2	40.1	39.6	2.07	2.05	2.00
Miami	75.83	76.55	74.24	39.7	40.5	39.7	1.91	1.89	1.87
Tampa-St. Petersburg	79.84	77.08	78.26	41.8	41.0	42.3	1.91	1.88	1.85
GEORGIA	66.80	66.47	66.23	40.0	39.8	39.9	1.67	1.67	1.66
Atlanta	82.78	83.60	81.80	39.8	40.0	39.9	2.08	2.09	2.05
Savannah	92.10	94.79	88.99	41.3	42.7	41.2	2.23	2.22	2.16
IDAHO	100.85	87.86	102.29	43.1	39.4	43.9	2.34	2.23	2.33
ILLINOIS	(1)	100.39	98.03	(1)	39.9	40.1	(1)	2.52	2.44
Chicago	(1)	101.60	99.90	(1)	39.9	40.2	(1)	2.55	2.49
INDIANA	104.64	101.96	101.86	40.4	39.8	40.3	2.59	2.56	2.53
Indianapolis	(1)	100.21	100.74	(1)	39.9	40.7	(1)	2.51	2.48
IOWA	98.07	98.44	91.77	40.2	40.4	39.5	2.44	2.44	2.32
Des Moines	101.84	100.45	98.17	38.9	38.7	39.2	2.62	2.59	2.51
KANSAS	99.12	98.65	95.91	41.3	41.0	40.9	2.40	2.40	2.35
Topeka	101.31	98.44	106.18	41.5	41.4	42.5	2.44	2.38	2.50
Wichita	102.86	103.17	98.99	40.5	40.3	40.1	2.54	2.56	2.47

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas–Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
KENTUCKY	$89.24	$86.85	$85.01	40.2	39.3	40.1	$2.22	$2.21	$2.12
Louisville	103.72	99.19	97.97	41.3	39.8	40.7	2.51	2.49	2.41
LOUISIANA	91.69	89.95	87.56	41.3	40.7	41.3	2.22	2.21	2.12
Baton Rouge	122.96	119.88	117.14	41.4	40.5	41.1	2.97	2.96	2.85
New Orleans	95.00	92.10	90.50	40.6	39.7	40.4	2.34	2.32	2.24
Shreveport	83.81	84.65	80.20	40.1	40.5	39.9	2.09	2.09	2.01
MAINE	72.98	71.71	71.69	40.1	39.4	40.5	1.82	1.82	1.77
Lewiston-Auburn	63.27	58.97	61.02	39.3	36.4	37.9	1.61	1.62	1.61
Portland	79.59	84.46	76.63	39.4	41.4	39.5	2.02	2.04	1.94
MARYLAND	93.20	92.50	90.90	40.0	39.7	40.4	2.33	2.33	2.25
Baltimore	98.25	97.51	96.05	40.1	39.8	40.7	2.45	2.45	2.36
MASSACHUSETTS	85.75	84.67	83.60	39.7	39.2	40.0	2.16	2.16	2.09
Boston	93.13	92.20	89.55	39.8	39.4	39.8	2.34	2.34	2.25
Fall River	60.19	59.85	60.06	35.2	35.0	36.4	1.71	1.71	1.65
New Bedford	66.91	66.75	67.12	37.8	37.5	38.8	1.77	1.78	1.73
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	90.27	88.98	89.32	40.3	39.9	40.6	2.24	2.23	2.20
Worcester	89.50	87.69	88.48	39.6	38.8	40.4	2.26	2.26	2.19
MICHIGAN	111.34	112.88	111.90	40.4	40.4	40.9	2.76	2.79	2.74
Detroit	120.72	119.79	118.64	40.7	40.4	40.7	2.97	2.97	2.92
Flint	121.97	122.03	122.27	40.2	40.8	41.8	3.03	2.99	2.93
Grand Rapids	102.76	103.21	101.71	40.0	40.3	40.8	2.57	2.56	2.49
Lansing	113.93	113.04	112.40	40.3	40.2	40.0	2.83	2.81	2.81
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	100.40	102.48	102.40	38.6	39.1	39.4	2.60	2.62	2.60
Saginaw	110.31	110.70	108.95	40.2	40.4	40.5	2.74	2.74	2.69
MINNESOTA	(1)	97.73	94.47	(1)	40.2	40.4	(1)	2.43	2.34
Duluth	(1)	94.47	104.17	(1)	38.1	40.4	(1)	2.48	2.58
Minneapolis-St. Paul	(1)	100.59	97.15	(1)	39.8	40.1	(1)	2.53	2.42
MISSISSIPPI	62.06	60.52	61.86	40.3	39.3	40.7	1.54	1.54	1.52
Jackson	75.95	71.90	72.85	43.4	41.8	42.6	1.75	1.72	1.71
MISSOURI	90.12	88.99	87.69	39.4	38.8	39.3	2.29	2.29	2.23
Kansas City	97.98	97.01	95.74	39.6	39.2	39.6	2.47	2.47	2.42
St. Louis	101.73	100.43	99.59	39.7	39.2	40.1	2.56	2.56	2.49
MONTANA	101.09	97.86	96.68	40.6	39.3	39.3	2.49	2.49	2.46
NEBRASKA	90.94	90.47	88.01	42.7	42.0	42.6	2.13	2.15	2.07
Omaha	99.59	98.86	95.21	42.3	42.4	42.4	2.35	2.33	2.25
NEVADA	115.46	112.80	117.58	40.8	40.0	42.6	2.83	2.82	2.76
NEW HAMPSHIRE	73.71	72.76	71.33	40.5	40.2	40.3	1.82	1.81	1.77
Manchester	67.30	66.95	65.02	38.9	38.7	38.7	1.73	1.73	1.68
NEW JERSEY	98.01	96.79	95.63	40.3	39.8	40.4	2.43	2.43	2.37
Jersey City [2]	95.99	94.97	96.31	39.7	39.1	40.4	2.42	2.43	2.38
Newark [2]	98.82	97.97	96.92	40.4	40.2	40.5	2.45	2.44	2.39
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [2]	98.12	97.27	94.91	40.1	39.7	40.2	2.45	2.45	2.36
Perth Amboy [2]	103.53	101.90	98.94	41.1	40.5	40.6	2.52	2.52	2.44
Trenton	97.12	96.72	92.61	40.1	40.0	39.8	2.42	2.42	2.33
NEW MEXICO	82.39	85.60	82.82	39.8	40.0	40.8	2.07	2.14	2.03
Albuquerque	90.13	94.47	87.56	40.6	41.8	41.3	2.22	2.26	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
NEW YORK	$92.43	$91.56	$89.75	38.9	38.7	39.0	$2.37	$2.37	$2.30
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	100.28	98.98	95.89	39.9	39.8	39.9	2.51	2.49	2.40
Binghamton	86.33	85.92	83.28	39.9	39.7	38.8	2.16	2.16	2.15
Buffalo	111.81	111.49	107.27	40.5	40.4	40.1	2.76	2.76	2.67
Elmira	92.85	92.26	90.39	40.6	40.4	40.4	2.28	2.28	2.24
Nassau and Suffolk Counties [2]	102.07	100.54	100.54	40.2	39.5	40.8	2.54	2.54	2.47
New York City [2]	87.37	86.53	84.45	37.5	37.4	37.7	2.33	2.31	2.24
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	92.49	91.63	89.86	38.7	38.5	38.9	2.39	2.38	2.31
Rochester	102.73	102.47	101.74	40.2	40.2	41.0	2.55	2.55	2.48
Syracuse	99.39	97.99	96.69	40.7	40.1	40.9	2.44	2.44	2.37
Utica-Rome	88.70	89.01	86.34	39.4	39.4	39.6	2.25	2.26	2.18
Westchester County [2]	93.83	94.49	92.39	39.5	39.7	39.8	2.38	2.38	2.32
NORTH CAROLINA	63.27	62.02	62.47	40.3	39.5	40.3	1.57	1.57	1.55
Charlotte	70.21	69.46	65.93	41.3	41.1	40.2	1.70	1.69	1.64
Greensboro-High Point	60.16	59.36	59.88	37.6	37.1	37.9	1.60	1.60	1.58
NORTH DAKOTA	89.80	88.95	83.39	43.5	43.3	42.2	2.07	2.05	1.98
Fargo	98.96	93.25	86.03	40.8	39.0	39.5	2.42	2.39	2.18
OHIO	108.53	107.12	104.75	40.5	40.1	40.4	2.68	2.67	2.59
Akron	113.27	110.74	115.16	38.7	38.3	40.2	2.93	2.89	2.86
Canton	107.35	104.01	100.31	39.1	38.3	37.9	2.75	2.72	2.65
Cincinnati	102.36	101.32	100.15	40.6	40.4	41.3	2.52	2.51	2.42
Cleveland	111.64	110.20	108.51	40.5	40.1	40.4	2.76	2.75	2.69
Columbus	103.28	99.61	100.67	40.7	39.8	40.7	2.54	2.50	2.47
Dayton	117.51	114.69	112.70	41.7	40.8	41.5	2.82	2.81	2.72
Toledo	111.05	110.34	108.44	40.1	39.9	40.0	2.77	2.77	2.71
Youngstown-Warren	119.35	114.33	109.93	39.8	38.3	37.8	3.00	2.99	2.91
OKLAHOMA	87.76	86.69	85.89	41.2	40.7	40.9	2.13	2.13	2.10
Oklahoma City	82.40	81.40	82.37	41.2	40.7	41.6	2.00	2.00	1.98
Tulsa	93.75	91.48	91.43	41.3	40.3	40.1	2.27	2.27	2.28
OREGON	100.59	101.69	96.70	38.6	38.8	37.7	2.61	2.62	2.57
Portland	100.09	100.72	96.92	38.0	38.5	38.4	2.63	2.62	2.52
PENNSYLVANIA	91.96	90.79	90.55	39.3	38.8	39.2	2.34	2.34	2.31
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	87.40	85.88	88.17	38.0	37.5	38.5	2.30	2.29	2.29
Erie	100.94	99.31	97.27	41.2	40.7	40.7	2.45	2.44	2.39
Harrisburg	81.81	80.16	81.40	40.3	39.1	39.9	2.03	2.05	2.04
Lancaster	82.82	81.40	79.60	40.4	39.9	40.2	2.05	2.04	1.98
Philadelphia	97.27	95.89	94.56	39.7	39.3	39.9	2.45	2.44	2.37
Pittsburgh	112.11	110.01	108.42	39.2	38.6	39.0	2.86	2.85	2.78
Reading	81.58	80.73	78.97	39.6	39.0	38.9	2.06	2.07	2.03
Scranton	67.66	67.33	68.32	37.8	37.2	38.6	1.79	1.81	1.77
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	63.19	62.48	62.07	35.7	35.5	36.3	1.77	1.76	1.71
York	80.95	79.58	77.11	41.3	40.6	40.8	1.96	1.96	1.89
RHODE ISLAND	78.74	77.97	75.20	40.8	40.4	40.0	1.93	1.93	1.88
Providence-Pawtucket	77.18	76.00	75.33	40.2	40.0	40.5	1.92	1.90	1.86
SOUTH CAROLINA	64.96	64.16	64.53	40.6	40.1	41.1	1.60	1.60	1.57
Charleston	71.82	72.62	76.26	39.9	39.9	41.9	1.80	1.82	1.82
SOUTH DAKOTA	100.42	95.97	90.09	47.9	46.0	45.0	2.10	2.09	2.00
Sioux Falls	114.72	106.42	101.23	50.7	46.7	45.1	2.26	2.28	2.24
TENNESSEE	(1)	74.24	74.48	(1)	39.7	40.7	(1)	1.87	1.83
Chattanooga	78.96	77.18	77.39	40.7	40.2	40.1	1.94	1.92	1.93
Knoxville	88.66	85.14	85.68	40.3	38.7	40.8	2.20	2.20	2.10
Memphis	85.88	84.45	81.81	40.7	40.6	40.7	2.11	2.08	2.01
Nashville	82.00	81.58	78.57	40.0	39.6	40.5	2.05	2.06	1.94

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
TEXAS	$91.84	$92.10	$88.97	41.0	41.3	41.0	$2.24	$2.23	$2.17
Dallas	83.82	82.39	80.36	41.7	41.4	41.0	2.01	1.99	1.96
Fort Worth	96.15	98.23	93.37	40.4	41.1	39.9	2.38	2.39	2.34
Houston	110.83	110.24	103.98	42.3	42.4	41.1	2.62	2.60	2.53
San Antonio	67.49	68.17	70.00	39.7	40.1	40.7	1.70	1.70	1.72
UTAH	105.59	104.40	102.21	40.3	40.0	40.4	2.62	2.61	2.53
Salt Lake City	101.35	98.89	96.87	41.2	40.2	40.7	2.46	2.46	2.38
VERMONT	78.02	77.30	77.10	41.5	40.9	41.9	1.88	1.89	1.84
Burlington	79.40	80.40	79.30	40.1	40.2	41.3	1.98	2.00	1.92
Springfield	89.60	88.94	92.00	41.1	40.8	42.2	2.18	2.18	2.18
VIRGINIA	74.15	72.10	73.21	40.3	39.4	40.9	1.84	1.83	1.79
Norfolk-Portsmouth	77.36	80.48	77.08	40.5	41.7	41.0	1.91	1.93	1.88
Richmond	83.84	81.40	82.41	40.7	39.9	41.0	2.06	2.04	2.01
WASHINGTON	106.65	106.11	102.57	39.5	39.3	39.0	2.70	2.70	2.63
Seattle	104.64	106.77	102.18	38.9	39.4	39.0	2.69	2.71	2.62
Spokane	114.69	115.37	104.54	40.1	40.2	39.3	2.86	2.87	2.66
Tacoma	104.15	103.47	99.07	39.3	38.9	38.4	2.65	2.66	2.58
WEST VIRGINIA	98.55	96.78	94.23	39.9	39.5	39.1	2.47	2.45	2.41
Charleston	120.29	120.07	116.24	40.5	40.7	40.5	2.97	2.95	2.87
Wheeling	96.52	96.75	95.06	38.3	38.7	38.8	2.52	2.50	2.45
WISCONSIN	98.33	96.92	98.03	40.8	40.2	41.2	2.41	2.41	2.38
Kenosha	123.71	108.46	126.85	43.5	39.6	44.6	2.84	2.74	2.84
La Crosse	95.95	96.38	94.32	39.9	39.6	39.7	2.40	2.43	2.37
Madison	110.50	107.40	104.25	40.6	40.2	40.1	2.72	2.67	2.60
Milwaukee	105.64	105.53	107.51	39.6	39.5	40.7	2.67	2.67	2.64
Racine	102.68	102.14	96.23	40.2	39.9	39.5	2.55	2.56	2.44
WYOMING	96.00	94.60	92.60	37.5	37.1	36.6	2.56	2.55	2.53
Casper	112.33	111.51	112.42	38.6	37.8	38.9	2.91	2.95	2.89

[1] Not available.
[2] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table D-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing

1952 to date

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0
1959 [1]	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.6
1960	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.1
1961	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0							
New hires													
1952	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.3
1953	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.0
1954	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
1955	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4
1956	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
1957	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	.7	1.8
1958	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
1959	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
1960	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	.7	1.6
1961	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1							
Total separations													
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
1959 [1]	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.1	3.4
1960	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7
1961	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.7							
Quits													
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.9
1959	.9	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	.9	1.3
1960	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	.7	.6	1.1
1961	.7	.6	.7	.8	.8	1.0							
Layoffs													
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
1959	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.6
1960	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0
1961	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.2							

[1] Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Data in all tables in Section D relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961
MANUFACTURING	4.0	3.7	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4
DURABLE GOODS	4.2	3.8	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.9	.9	.7	1.5	1.6
NONDURABLE GOODS[1]	3.7	3.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	.8	1.0
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.3	6.4	6.6	4.5	4.8	3.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.3
Logging camps and contractors	19.2	13.5	15.1	9.5	9.0	6.5	4.5	1.8	4.5	4.1
Sawmills and planing mills	5.4	4.7	4.3	3.4	3.7	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	.7
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	5.1	4.3	4.2	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	.3	.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.4	3.5	1.1	1.1	.9	1.9
Household furniture	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.4	3.7	1.2	1.2	.9	1.9
Other furniture and fixtures	4.5	3.3	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	4.9	3.6	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.3	.7	.6	1.1	1.2
Glass and glass products	6.2	3.5	1.2	1.0	2.7	3.8	.7	.8	1.3	2.2
Cement, hydraulic	3.5	4.5	2.3	.9	1.7	1.3	.3	.3	.9	.6
Structural clay products	4.8	3.9	2.5	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	.6	.7	.6
Pottery and related products	2.5	2.7	.9	1.2	2.8	1.9	.8	.8	1.7	.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3.8	4.6	.8	.7	2.0	2.2	.4	.4	1.0	1.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	4.1	5.5	.4	.2	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	.9	1.1
Iron and steel foundries	3.5	4.1	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.5	.6	.5	1.0	1.1
Gray-iron foundries	3.4	4.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.8	.7	.6	1.0	1.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.9	4.6	.7	1.0	2.4	1.9	.7	.5	1.0	.6
Steel foundries	4.0	3.6	1.1	.8	2.0	2.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.0	1.6	.8	.8	1.4	1.8	.5	.5	.5	.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:										
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.2	2.2	.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	.4	.3	.9	.3
Nonferrous foundries	4.4	5.7	1.7	2.0	3.8	3.0	.8	.9	2.5	1.6
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	3.7	3.7	.7	1.3	2.6	2.1	.6	.5	1.3	1.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	4.1	4.6	2.2	1.6	3.0	3.0	.9	.7	1.6	1.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.3	5.9	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.5	.8	.7	.7	.9
Cutlery and edge tools	2.0	1.1	1.6	.9	1.2	1.7	.6	.9	.2	.4
Hand tools	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	.6	.6	.4	.7
Hardware	4.1	7.8	2.5	1.4	2.4	2.8	.9	.7	.9	1.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.1	3.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.0	.7	.7	1.6	.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.6	4.5	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.2	.4	.5	1.6	.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.4	3.3	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.4	.8	.8	1.6	1.0
Fabricated structural metal products	5.5	4.5	3.4	2.2	3.5	2.8	1.3	.8	1.7	1.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.3	4.9	1.3	.8	3.7	4.6	.7	.5	2.6	3.3
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.6	.6	.5	1.3	1.6
Engines and turbines	3.8	2.7	2.6	.9	2.0	3.0	.8	.6	.8	1.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.1	2.9	.4	.7	5.7	4.7	.4	.6	4.2	3.4
Construction and mining machinery	3.0	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	.7	.7	.7	.9
Metalworking machinery	2.7	2.2	1.2	.8	1.9	2.7	.5	.5	1.1	1.8
Machine tools	2.4	1.7	1.2	.6	1.7	1.8	.5	.5	.9	1.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.6	1.9	.9	.9	1.9	2.4	.5	.5	1.0	1.5
Machine-tool accessories	3.6	3.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	4.6	.6	.6	1.5	3.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	.7	.6	.8	1.0
General industrial machinery	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.9	.8	.6	.7	.9
Office and store machines and devices	3.3	1.8	1.6	.8	1.6	2.3	.7	.6	.2	1.0
Service-industry and household machines	3.0	2.3	1.3	.8	2.7	3.7	.5	.4	1.7	2.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.8	3.7	1.4	.8	2.6	2.0	.6	.4	1.5	1.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.5	3.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	2.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.4	2.8	1.7	.9	2.6	2.0	.9	.5	.7	.8
Communication equipment	3.2	3.0	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.4	.9	.8	.5	1.0
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.9	4.0	2.7	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	1.9	1.4	1.7	.7	.9	.8	.4	.3	(2)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.6	3.4	2.1	1.4	3.8	3.3	1.0	.8	2.3	1.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961
Durable Goods—Continued										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	(3)	4.1	(3)	0.9	(3)	4.0	(3)	0.6	(3)	2.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	(3)	4.5	(3)	.5	(3)	3.0	(3)	.3	(3)	1.6
Aircraft and parts	(3)	2.0	(3)	1.0	(3)	3.2	(3)	.8	(3)	2.0
Aircraft	(3)	2.0	(3)	.9	(3)	3.2	(3)	.8	(3)	2.1
Aircraft engines and parts	(3)	1.5	(3)	.7	(3)	2.7	(3)	.5	(3)	1.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	(3)	1.5	(3)	.8	(3)	4.7	(3)	1.1	(3)	2.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	(3)	3.7	(3)	2.1	(3)	3.7	(3)	1.2	(3)	1.7
Ship and boat building and repairing	(3)	9.2	(3)	2.8	(3)	9.3	(3)	1.3	(3)	7.5
Railroad equipment	11.9	10.1	0.4	.1	10.4	13.8	0.5	.3	9.1	12.1
Locomotives and parts	1.8	2.1	.3	.1	7.5	6.1	.9	.5	5.7	4.2
Railroad and street cars	19.6	15.5	.4	.2	12.6	19.1	.1	.2	11.6	17.4
Other transportation equipment	3.8	4.0	3.1	2.9	1.3	2.7	.7	.9	(2)	1.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	.8	.6	.6	.4
Photographic apparatus	(3)	1.0	(3)	.6	(3)	1.0	(3)	.4	(3)	.3
Watches and clocks	3.3	4.3	.9	1.1	1.5	2.3	.7	.7	.6	.8
Professional and scientific instruments	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	.8	.7	.7	.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5.1	5.2	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.2	1.2	.8	.7	1.2
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	5.3	4.7	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.4	.9	.8	1.2	2.1
Meat products	4.4	5.9	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.9	.5	.5	1.5	2.8
Grain-mill products	6.0	2.9	3.5	1.4	3.2	3.5	.8	.6	2.0	2.3
Bakery products	4.7	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	.4	.8
Beverages:										
Malt liquors	(3)	5.1	(3)	1.9	(3)	3.1	(3)	.4	(3)	2.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1.4	2.0	.8	.6	1.5	1.9	.7	.6	.4	1.1
Cigarettes	.5	.7	.2	.3	.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1
Cigars	3.0	4.4	1.8	1.2	3.1	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	2.8
Tobacco and snuff	1.1	1.3	.7	.7	1.2	1.5	.3	.3	.4	.6
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.3	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.4	.9	.9
Yarn and thread mills	3.0	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.6	.9	.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.3	.7	1.0
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.3	.6	.9
Woolen and worsted	4.2	6.8	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Knitting mills	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.0	.6
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.2	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0
Seamless hosiery	3.8	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	.7	.4
Knit underwear	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	.8	.7	.4	1.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(3)	3.7	(3)	.9	(3)	3.6	(3)	.7	(3)	2.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3.7	3.3	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.8	.6	.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.5	2.0	.7	.5	2.1	2.9	.9	1.1	.8	1.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.6	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.0	.3	.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3.6	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	.8	.7	.8	.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.2	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	.5	.4	.3	.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.5	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	.5	.5	.4	.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.6	1.7	1.5	.9	.7	1.4	.4	.4	.1	.4
Industrial organic chemicals	2.4	1.5	1.6	.8	1.1	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.5
Synthetic fibers	2.2	1.4	1.3	.6	1.3	1.3	.4	.3	.7	.8
Drugs and medicines	3.0	1.4	2.5	.9	1.5	1.1	.7	.6	.2	.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	.7	.5	.2	.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	1.9	1.5	1.4	.6	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.2	.3
Petroleum refining	1.4	.6	1.2	.4	1.0	.6	.3	.2	.2	.1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	3.0	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0	.7	.7	.8	.8
Tires and inner tubes	2.2	1.9	.5	.3	.8	1.1	.3	.2	.1	.6
Rubber footwear	3.5	6.0	2.3	4.1	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.3	.2	.4
Other rubber products	3.6	4.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.3	.7	.7	1.4	1.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	4.7	5.3	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	1.9	1.8	.6	1.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	3.4	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.6	3.2	.7	.8	.6	2.0
Footwear (except rubber)	4.9	5.6	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.0	.6	.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961	June 1961	May 1961
NONMANUFACTURING:										
METAL MINING	3.1	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	(2)	0.8
Iron mining	1.5	3.2	1.0	.1	.7	2.9	.1	.2	(2)	2.0
Copper mining	(3)	2.7	(3)	.5	(3)	2.2	(3)	1.0	(3)	.3
Lead and zinc mining	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	.3
ANTHRACITE MINING	(3)	.4	(3)	.2	(3)	2.8	(3)	(2)	(3)	2.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	.9	2.0	.4	.3	1.1	2.0	.2	.3	.6	1.3
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone	(3)	1.1	-	-	(3)	1.2	(3)	.9	(3)	.1
Telegraph [4]	(3)	1.4	-	-	(3)	1.3	(3)	.6	(3)	.3

[1]Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
[2]Less than 0.05.
[3]Not available.
[4]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-3: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by sex and major industry group [1]

April 1961

Major industry group	Men (per 100 men)			Women (per 100 women)		
	Total accessions	Separations		Total accessions	Separations	
		Total	Quits		Total	Quits
MANUFACTURING	3.3	2.6	0.6	3.8	3.6	1.3
DURABLE GOODS	3.7	2.8	.6	4.0	3.3	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.2	.7	3.5	3.8	1.5
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	2.1	1.9	.6	2.7	4.5	1.2
Lumber and wood products	5.8	3.1	1.4	6.4	2.3	.9
Furniture and fixtures	2.7	3.2	1.0	3.2	3.3	1.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.5	3.0	.5	3.9	4.2	1.0
Primary metal industries	4.1	2.0	.3	2.9	2.2	.8
Fabricated metal products	4.8	2.7	.6	5.8	2.9	1.0
Machinery (except electrical)	2.4	2.2	.5	2.5	2.3	1.0
Electrical machinery	1.7	2.2	.6	3.7	3.6	1.1
Transportation equipment	5.2	4.5	.6	3.8	3.5	.9
Instruments and related products	1.4	1.4	.4	2.3	2.7	.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.3	3.0	1.0	6.5	4.7	1.2
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	3.3	2.9	.6	5.1	5.3	1.2
Tobacco manufactures	.7	1.7	.5	1.1	3.1	1.7
Textile-mill products	2.9	2.5	1.2	3.4	2.8	1.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.9	3.3	1.3	3.1	4.1	1.9
Paper and allied products	2.1	1.7	.5	3.5	3.7	1.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.5	1.2	.3	3.1	2.5	1.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.2	1.0	.2	1.5	1.4	1.0
Rubber products	3.2	1.6	.4	5.2	2.8	1.0
Leather and leather products	3.1	4.1	1.6	4.0	5.2	1.7

[1]These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than those in tables D-1 and D-2, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women. Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
ALABAMA [1]	4.4	3.9	2.0	1.6	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.2
Birmingham	(2)	3.8	(2)	.7	(2)	2.6	(2)	.3	(2)	1.8
Mobile [1]	7.1	10.6	1.8	1.0	5.5	12.4	.5	.6	4.6	11.2
ARIZONA	3.8	4.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	3.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8
Phoenix	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.7	5.2	4.1	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.9
ARKANSAS	6.1	5.1	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0
Fort Smith	4.3	4.5	3.1	2.5	4.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	6.1	6.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.3	.4
Pine Bluff	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.8	5.0	1.7	1.6	.6	2.6
CALIFORNIA [1]	4.7	4.6	3.2	2.8	4.2	4.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach [1]	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.8	4.4	4.3	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.0
Sacramento [1]	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	.9	1.2	.3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario [1]	4.9	4.6	2.4	2.2	3.4	4.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.7
San Diego [1]	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0
San Francisco-Oakland [1]	5.7	4.9	3.1	2.5	5.1	4.4	1.0	1.1	3.5	2.7
San Jose [1]	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	.5	.3
Stockton [1]	4.2	5.6	2.8	3.5	11.5	4.1	1.3	1.8	9.4	1.5
CONNECTICUT	2.9	2.6	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.0	.9	.9	1.1
Bridgeport	2.4	1.8	1.2	.9	1.9	2.2	.8	.8	.8	1.1
Hartford	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	.8	.9	.7	.7
New Britain	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.8	.6	.8	1.1	1.6
New Haven	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.0	.9	.6	.5
Waterbury	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.9	1.0	.8	.7	1.6
DELAWARE [1]	1.8	2.1	.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	.6	.7	.7	1.0
Wilmington [1]	1.4	1.7	.5	.8	1.4	1.9	.4	.5	.7	.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.7	.6	.3
FLORIDA	5.6	5.4	4.3	3.6	5.8	5.6	2.2	1.9	2.9	3.1
Jacksonville	6.6	5.1	4.7	3.7	5.3	4.6	3.3	1.7	1.1	2.6
Miami	6.4	5.1	5.6	4.5	6.5	5.8	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.8	5.8	2.4	3.0	4.8	6.2	1.5	1.5	2.9	4.3
GEORGIA	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.6	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4
Atlanta [3]	3.5	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.2	1.3	1.2	.9	1.5
IDAHO [4]	9.8	8.7	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.6
INDIANA [1]	4.5	4.2	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.6	.8	.6	1.4	1.5
Indianapolis [5]	3.4	3.3	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.9	.7	.6	1.5	.7
IOWA	4.0	3.4	2.0	1.5	4.2	3.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	1.9
Des Moines	3.8	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.4	3.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8
KANSAS [6]	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.1
Topeka	3.4	3.8	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	.9	1.7	1.5	.5
Wichita [6]	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	3.8	1.2	.9	.7	2.5
KENTUCKY	3.6	3.6	1.2	.8	2.8	2.8	.7	.6	1.8	1.9
LOUISIANA	3.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.1	.7	.6	2.0	1.2
New Orleans [7]	6.5	3.8	2.3	1.3	4.6	3.6	.9	.7	3.3	2.6
MAINE	5.7	4.2	3.5	2.0	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9
Portland	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.0	.8	1.1	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
MARYLAND	3.8	4.1	1.8	1.4	3.2	3.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.0
Baltimore	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.3	3.2	3.3	.9	.9	1.9	2.0
MASSACHUSETTS	4.0	3.4	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0
Boston	3.7	3.4	2.1	1.6	3.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7
Fall River	4.9	5.3	2.1	2.4	4.1	5.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	3.4
New Bedford	5.0	3.7	2.4	1.7	4.8	3.7	1.3	1.0	2.9	1.9
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	5.3	2.9	1.6	1.3	3.6	5.0	1.0	.9	2.1	3.6
Worcester	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.8
MINNESOTA	4.2	4.1	2.4	2.1	3.4	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	4.2	3.9	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5
MISSISSIPPI	5.5	5.0	3.8	2.9	4.8	4.2	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.3
Jackson	3.8	4.3	1.9	2.9	4.1	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	.9
MISSOURI	4.2	3.4	1.9	1.7	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7
MONTANA [4]	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.4	.4	.5
NEVADA	4.2	5.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.6	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.0	3.5	3.3	2.1	4.2	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7
NEW MEXICO	5.5	3.9	4.4	2.9	4.1	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.1
Albuquerque	3.9	4.4	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.4	2.0	1.0	.7
NEW YORK	4.3	3.8	1.9	1.8	4.5	4.7	1.0	.9	2.8	3.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	3.2	2.8	1.1	.6	2.7	2.7	.6	.5	.7	1.4
Binghamton	2.5	2.6	.9	.9	3.2	2.6	1.0	1.0	.8	.4
Buffalo	4.3	3.8	.7	.5	2.2	2.6	.4	.3	1.4	1.9
Elmira	4.1	4.4	1.5	1.1	2.7	3.3	.9	.5	1.2	1.7
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.8
New York City	5.4	4.7	2.7	2.7	6.6	7.0	1.1	1.0	4.6	5.2
Rochester	2.2	1.8	1.1	.8	1.8	1.6	.7	.6	.7	.6
Syracuse	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.9	.6	.7	.4	.8
Utica-Rome	3.2	3.1	1.5	.8	2.9	3.0	.7	.6	1.8	2.0
Westchester County	3.7	4.4	1.6	1.9	4.0	3.7	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.8
NORTH CAROLINA	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.3	.8	.9
Charlotte	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.7	.8	.5
Greensboro-High Point	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	.5	.3
NORTH DAKOTA	3.1	5.7	2.4	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	.5	.3
Fargo	3.2	6.1	2.3	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	(2)	.2
OKLAHOMA [8]	4.1	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5
Oklahoma City	4.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9
Tulsa [8]	4.3	3.6	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.2	.4	.8
OREGON [1]	7.0	8.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7
Portland [1]	5.3	5.7	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.7	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.2
RHODE ISLAND	5.7	5.4	3.1	2.5	4.1	4.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.9
Providence-Pawtucket	5.6	5.2	2.9	2.4	4.0	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.7
SOUTH CAROLINA [9]	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	.8	1.0
Charleston	3.6	3.5	2.7	2.6	7.2	4.5	1.9	1.6	4.7	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
SOUTH DAKOTA	7.3	5.1	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.7	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.0
Sioux Falls	8.3	3.6	1.3	1.9	3.9	3.4	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.1
TENNESSEE	3.5	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.4	1.0	.9	1.4	1.2
Chattanooga [7]	3.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	.9	1.4	.7
Knoxville	1.6	1.2	.8	.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.4	2.8	.9
Memphis	3.9	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.0	.8	1.2	1.4
Nashville	4.0	3.8	2.1	2.0	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.6
TEXAS [10]	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.0	.7	1.1
VERMONT	3.2	3.0	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1
Burlington	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.6	.8	.7	2.0	1.7
Springfield	1.5	1.7	.4	.3	4.6	1.0	.9	.1	3.3	.6
VIRGINIA	3.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3
Norfolk-Portsmouth	4.9	5.7	3.7	3.7	10.1	4.4	2.3	1.7	6.7	2.1
Richmond	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.5	3.0	1.2	1.0	.8	1.5
WASHINGTON [1]	4.3	4.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
WEST VIRGINIA	3.8	3.5	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.2	.6	.6	1.1	1.0
Charleston	1.9	1.2	.8	.5	.8	.8	.2	.2	.4	.4
Wheeling	3.0	2.7	.5	.4	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.8	.6

[1] Excludes canning and preserving.
[2] Not available.
[3] Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
[4] Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
[5] Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
[6] Excludes instruments and related products.
[7] Excludes printing and publishing.
[8] Excludes new-hire rate for transportation.
[9] Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
[10] Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Annual Averages

for

States and Metropolitan Areas

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Table SB-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
Alabama	771.9	764.4	742.3	12.8	11.9	12.9	42.0	42.9	41.7
Alaska	56.8	-	-	1.1	-	-	6.0	-	-
Arizona	331.3	305.8	283.7	15.0	13.4	15.9	32.7	29.0	26.6
Arkansas	369.2	360.1	343.7	5.5	6.1	6.2	20.6	18.5	17.9
California	4,895.0	4,773.6	4,496.5	30.7	32.4	33.4	287.4	298.5	277.1
Colorado	510.9	492.5	470.9	15.5	15.3	15.3	33.0	33.7	34.0
Connecticut	912.5	899.6	875.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.4	44.6	47.1
Delaware	153.8	151.4	149.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.4	11.9	11.5
District of Columbia	533.7	524.7	512.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.7	21.8	19.6
Florida	1,312.3	1,273.0	1,185.6	8.6	8.1	8.0	120.4	131.5	124.8
Georgia	1,040.8	1,030.1	989.1	5.6	5.6	5.4	54.2	56.8	52.6
Idaho	155.3	154.9	150.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	9.5	10.0	11.0
Illinois	3,417.1	3,406.6	3,344.4	27.8	29.4	30.8	173.8	169.0	165.3
Indiana	1,429.1	1,397.0	3/1,333.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	68.0	60.6	65.4
Iowa	679.8	672.5	646.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	36.5	37.2	34.4
Kansas	556.7	559.0	546.3	16.9	18.3	18.2	34.0	36.4	35.9
Kentucky	652.4	647.3	634.9	33.3	30.9	37.7	37.5	37.5	34.0
Louisiana	788.4	789.1	782.6	43.7	45.9	45.4	54.9	59.6	64.3
Maine	277.3	273.6	265.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.9	14.0	12.9
Maryland	897.5	875.9	855.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	61.9	62.5	59.1
Massachusetts	1,913.8	1,890.7	1,828.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	79.3	78.8	75.6
Michigan	2,334.3	2,297.4	2,204.2	15.4	13.8	14.5	94.5	96.3	93.9
Minnesota	925.7	914.1	897.9	17.9	14.8	17.1	56.2	54.7	52.6
Mississippi	400.3	397.2	381.3	6.7	6.7	5.6	19.9	23.8	22.9
Missouri	1,348.7	1,334.4	1,298.3	8.0	8.5	8.4	65.1	66.6	62.4
Montana	166.7	165.1	162.4	7.3	7.8	8.7	11.4	11.6	10.9
Nebraska	379.7	369.2	356.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	24.7	21.8	19.8
Nevada	102.5	96.2	88.3	3.5	3.0	3.1	7.5	7.3	6.2
New Hampshire	195.5	191.1	182.8	.3	.3	.3	9.4	9.1	9.0
New Jersey	2,011.6	1,978.3	1,920.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	100.2	100.5	93.4
New Mexico	237.1	233.5	220.8	20.5	19.3	19.1	19.0	22.0	20.8
New York	6,182.6	6,111.5	6,007.7	9.3	9.0	9.1	262.1	261.7	253.0
North Carolina	1,190.9	1,163.4	3/1,089.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	66.2	65.1	58.6
North Dakota	124.6	125.4	120.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	9.9	11.4	10.3
Ohio	3,120.1	3,112.5	3,007.1	19.9	20.3	20.4	136.4	153.5	154.9
Oklahoma	581.0	573.2	557.1	45.1	47.7	48.5	34.4	34.8	31.7
Oregon	507.3	498.0	475.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	25.9	25.6	23.9
Pennsylvania	3,719.3	3,676.5	3,658.8	58.1	63.9	76.2	162.0	168.7	166.8
Rhode Island	289.8	287.0	276.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.7	11.6	11.5
South Carolina	579.8	566.8	545.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	35.9	33.7	31.4
South Dakota	138.7	136.0	131.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	11.4	10.2	8.8
Tennessee	918.0	906.5	875.1	7.1	7.7	8.0	44.7	46.0	40.7
Texas	2,541.5	2,512.7	2,441.8	123.2	129.5	128.0	161.1	164.0	153.8
Utah	263.6	253.0	241.7	14.0	12.7	14.1	14.9	15.7	14.9
Vermont	107.0	106.5	103.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	6.0	6.1	6.1
Virginia	1,015.3	1,000.5	967.2	17.0	17.4	17.8	66.7	67.3	64.4
Washington	816.8	812.8	789.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	46.3	45.9	44.0
West Virginia	458.3	465.0	470.3	54.8	60.9	69.7	19.9	20.0	20.1
Wisconsin	1,185.8	1,162.6	1,114.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	55.7	53.4	52.0
Wyoming	97.2	92.6	88.3	10.2	9.6	8.7	11.1	9.8	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State–Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
Alabama	234.9	237.1	232.5	49.4	49.4	48.8	150.4	148.2	142.5
Alaska	5.7	-	-	6.6	-	-	7.7	-	-
Arizona	48.5	46.0	41.4	24.5	23.6	22.6	80.8	74.1	68.3
Arkansas	102.2	99.1	90.1	28.0	28.2	28.3	81.7	79.9	76.4
California	1,315.0	1,311.4	1,215.3	357.0	354.8	353.7	1,068.9	1,030.8	973.0
Colorado	87.7	80.8	75.3	43.6	43.7	43.3	122.6	119.2	113.2
Connecticut	406.3	406.6	389.2	44.5	44.5	45.0	158.9	153.9	151.6
Delaware	58.9	57.5	57.7	11.1	11.0	10.8	29.1	28.3	27.5
District of Columbia	20.4	20.2	19.6	28.2	28.1	28.4	84.2	83.0	83.3
Florida	206.4	199.2	179.6	100.8	98.5	95.2	359.6	344.2	323.0
Georgia	338.7	338.8	319.6	72.5	71.9	70.8	221.1	218.9	211.3
Idaho	30.1	30.3	27.4	15.1	15.2	15.6	39.7	38.8	36.9
Illinois	1,185.8	1,205.9	1,163.9	284.0	284.4	286.4	727.8	721.1	710.2
Indiana	590.8	584.4	548.1	93.4	94.6	93.3	281.9	275.6	268.4
Iowa	176.2	178.2	165.0	54.3	54.6	54.6	170.7	167.5	162.8
Kansas	114.3	120.0	119.7	53.5	54.8	54.9	130.8	127.9	122.5
Kentucky	169.8	170.5	161.4	51.7	53.0	54.4	139.5	138.0	134.3
Louisiana	142.5	143.3	143.8	83.4	84.0	83.7	182.7	181.2	178.0
Maine	104.1	103.4	100.3	18.1	18.2	18.6	54.0	53.5	52.4
Maryland	259.4	256.6	257.6	72.5	71.3	71.5	191.6	184.6	178.9
Massachusetts	694.0	698.4	665.7	106.1	107.8	109.8	387.0	379.1	373.6
Michigan	964.2	952.4	887.4	135.1	137.0	135.5	447.1	439.7	429.9
Minnesota	227.4	224.7	218.6	82.8	83.8	84.6	228.4	228.0	224.8
Mississippi	119.6	119.3	113.0	25.6	25.5	25.3	84.4	82.5	79.5
Missouri	391.6	390.9	374.5	123.2	123.6	122.1	313.2	309.4	304.3
Montana	20.2	19.9	20.2	19.0	19.4	19.3	40.6	40.3	39.1
Nebraska	66.7	63.8	60.0	37.6	38.2	37.9	93.5	90.9	87.8
Nevada	5.2	5.3	5.2	9.1	8.8	8.6	19.7	19.3	18.0
New Hampshire	87.4	86.5	80.6	9.7	9.8	10.2	34.4	32.8	31.8
New Jersey	805.2	801.2	775.3	147.8	146.8	148.2	376.7	364.4	355.1
New Mexico	16.3	16.8	15.6	20.4	20.4	19.9	49.9	48.8	46.0
New York	1,886.8	1,900.3	1,874.4	483.7	487.9	491.0	1,252.1	1,241.2	1,225.7
North Carolina	503.2	496.9	469.6	65.1	63.9	62.1	222.4	213.9	205.1
North Dakota	6.6	6.8	6.7	12.8	12.9	12.7	37.3	37.3	36.2
Ohio	1,257.9	1,262.6	1,196.5	208.8	208.6	207.7	610.8	603.4	586.5
Oklahoma	86.3	87.0	85.1	48.0	47.8	48.0	137.4	132.8	128.0
Oregon	143.9	146.7	136.6	44.2	44.8	45.2	113.6	109.6	103.7
Pennsylvania	1,436.2	1,407.3	1,398.0	278.6	281.4	286.7	696.4	690.1	684.3
Rhode Island	118.4	119.8	113.2	14.8	14.8	14.8	53.7	52.2	51.2
South Carolina	243.9	238.4	227.4	25.4	25.8	26.3	101.5	99.9	96.0
South Dakota	12.8	13.3	12.5	10.2	10.0	9.9	38.1	37.7	36.4
Tennessee	314.8	307.0	289.7	55.3	55.7	56.8	193.5	191.1	187.2
Texas	490.0	488.8	480.9	226.8	229.2	224.6	647.1	635.3	611.4
Utah	46.9	42.2	38.9	22.1	22.4	22.3	59.3	57.3	54.1
Vermont	35.4	35.6	33.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	20.6	20.1	19.6
Virginia	275.0	269.9	257.8	83.1	84.0	85.0	216.6	210.8	202.1
Washington	217.4	225.9	219.3	61.5	61.0	61.5	181.6	176.8	171.0
West Virginia	125.3	126.6	122.2	44.7	45.5	46.8	83.7	84.0	85.2
Wisconsin	460.5	460.0	431.8	74.8	74.3	73.9	243.4	236.7	228.8
Wyoming	7.4	7.4	6.9	12.0	11.8	12.2	21.1	20.1	19.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
Alabama	32.4	32.7	31.0	90.3	87.9	83.6	159.7	154.3	149.5
Alaska	1.5	-	-	5.4	-	-	22.7	-	-
Arizona	15.9	14.1	12.1	46.0	42.2	37.3	67.9	63.4	59.5
Arkansas	13.4	12.9	12.2	46.0	44.9	42.3	71.7	70.5	70.2
California	251.1	236.2	222.1	717.3	678.6	623.2	867.7	830.9	798.6
Colorado	25.1	24.5	23.2	75.9	71.5	67.0	107.5	103.8	99.6
Connecticut	52.8	51.3	49.9	112.6	108.0	103.8	94.1	90.7	88.9
Delaware	6.2	6.0	5.9	19.5	18.5	17.6	18.6	18.2	18.0
District of Columbia [4]	27.7	28.2	27.3	90.5	87.2	82.3	262.0	256.2	251.8
Florida	81.8	77.3	70.4	214.8	206.6	189.4	219.9	207.6	195.2
Georgia	48.7	46.7	44.9	114.0	111.2	108.9	186.0	180.2	175.6
Idaho	5.8	5.6	5.3	19.8	19.3	18.9	32.8	32.1	31.7
Illinois	175.7	175.0	176.7	426.8	417.8	412.9	415.2	404.2	398.3
Indiana	57.0	55.0	3/ 50.8	139.1	136.4	3/ 122.3	188.7	180.5	174.9
Iowa	31.8	30.1	29.1	92.2	89.3	85.8	115.2	112.1	110.9
Kansas	23.3	22.6	21.7	69.6	68.1	65.0	114.3	110.9	108.4
Kentucky	25.0	24.5	24.0	85.5	84.2	81.8	110.2	108.9	107.3
Louisiana	35.2	34.6	33.4	101.6	100.1	96.1	144.4	140.4	137.9
Maine	9.0	8.7	8.4	30.2	29.9	28.5	48.0	45.9	44.6
Maryland [4]	44.6	42.7	41.6	122.7	118.0	111.8	142.4	137.7	132.2
Massachusetts	100.2	96.8	95.7	299.3	288.7	272.5	247.9	241.1	235.1
Michigan	81.7	80.4	78.6	263.8	253.1	244.0	332.7	324.7	320.3
Minnesota	45.9	44.7	44.3	121.9	120.1	116.3	145.2	143.1	139.7
Mississippi	13.4	12.8	11.9	43.3	42.3	40.7	87.5	84.4	82.3
Missouri	71.0	68.9	67.2	183.8	179.4	173.1	192.8	187.1	186.3
Montana	6.8	6.5	6.2	22.8	22.6	22.2	38.6	37.0	35.8
Nebraska	22.6	22.0	21.8	54.5	53.8	52.2	77.6	76.0	74.8
Nevada	3.3	3.1	2.7	35.3	31.3	27.3	18.9	18.1	17.2
New Hampshire	7.2	7.1	6.8	24.6	23.6	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.7
New Jersey	89.9	89.0	88.4	251.9	242.3	230.8	236.4	230.5	225.9
New Mexico	9.5	9.3	8.4	37.5	36.1	33.1	64.0	60.8	57.9
New York	483.1	475.7	467.7	969.0	928.6	893.9	836.5	807.1	792.8
North Carolina	42.1	39.5	3/ 34.7	125.1	122.8	3/ 101.6	163.7	158.2	154.1
North Dakota	5.1	5.0	4.7	19.0	18.5	3/ 17.2	32.1	31.3	30.3
Ohio	119.1	116.4	112.5	368.2	360.9	349.2	399.0	386.7	379.4
Oklahoma	26.5	25.0	23.9	72.3	70.4	65.8	131.0	127.7	126.1
Oregon	20.7	19.7	19.5	63.2	59.2	56.9	94.5	91.5	88.0
Pennsylvania	153.1	150.3	148.8	499.9	487.7	475.1	435.0	427.1	422.9
Rhode Island	12.6	12.2	12.0	38.6	37.2	35.3	40.0	39.2	38.8
South Carolina	21.0	20.1	19.4	55.0	53.8	52.2	95.5	93.5	91.7
South Dakota	5.6	5.4	5.2	19.6	19.0	18.7	38.8	38.0	37.1
Tennessee	39.4	37.7	36.7	117.9	116.6	112.8	145.4	144.9	143.2
Texas	128.9	124.7	122.6	333.5	322.0	308.0	431.0	419.2	407.5
Utah	11.2	10.8	10.1	33.1	31.6	29.1	62.1	60.3	58.2
Vermont	3.9	3.8	3.7	16.5	16.3	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.8
Virginia [4]	43.4	42.8	41.4	123.0	121.0	113.9	190.5	187.3	184.8
Washington	38.7	37.8	35.5	103.4	99.9	95.8	166.2	163.7	160.7
West Virginia	12.9	12.6	12.5	50.6	50.2	49.5	66.5	65.3	64.3
Wisconsin	45.9	43.6	41.7	144.7	139.8	133.5	157.2	151.4	148.8
Wyoming	2.9	2.8	2.5	10.9	10.4	10.0	21.6	20.7	20.7

[1] Combined with construction.
[2] Combined with service.
[3] Not comparable with data for subsequent years.
[4] Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table SB-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

Industry division	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	200.6	196.6	197.8	92.0	92.0	89.2	181.4	164.5	145.5	68.6	65.2	59.4
Mining	7.9	7.0	8.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	.5	.4	2.8	2.6	2.3
Contract construction	12.6	11.1	10.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	18.3	16.7	14.4	6.8	6.9	5.6
Manufacturing	59.1	60.5	64.0	17.2	17.4	18.0	33.1	29.7	25.3	8.4	9.2	8.9
Trans. and pub. util.	16.5	16.2	15.7	10.0	10.2	10.1	13.0	12.2	11.6	5.3	5.2	5.1
Trade	46.8	46.1	45.0	19.6	19.1	18.6	48.4	43.5	39.2	16.0	14.8	13.6
Finance	13.5	13.2	12.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	11.4	9.9	8.5	2.8	2.5	2.2
Service	23.6	22.7	22.2	10.4	10.2	9.6	25.5	23.2	19.7	11.6	10.3	9.1
Government	20.6	19.8	18.9	25.6	25.4	23.7	31.1	28.8	26.4	14.9	13.7	12.6
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock-N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	13.2	13.0	11.9	22.3	23.3	23.6	80.7	78.3	75.8	17.5	17.5	16.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.4	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	.7	.8	.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	6.1	5.3	5.8	.9	1.0	1.3
Manufacturing	3.8	3.7	3.2	8.2	8.4	8.0	15.2	15.1	14.0	5.2	5.1	4.1
Trans. and pub. util.	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Trade	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	18.8	18.5	17.8	3.4	3.5	3.4
Finance	.4	.4	.3	.6	.6	.6	5.9	5.8	5.5	.6	.6	.5
Service	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.6	11.2	10.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Government	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.6	3.3	15.1	14.5	14.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
	CALIFORNIA											
	Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
TOTAL	-	-	-	2,355.9	2,297.4	2,161.2	166.1	159.6	145.8	189.0	186.2	179.4
Mining	-	-	-	12.1	12.8	13.5	.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Contract construction	-	-	-	125.3	128.3	120.1	11.6	12.1	9.6	12.9	14.3	16.0
Manufacturing	14.2	13.8	12.8	785.3	785.3	730.6	28.4	26.6	21.8	34.4	34.6	33.1
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	143.6	141.1	140.9	11.6	10.9	11.1	15.5	15.6	15.7
Trade	-	-	-	514.3	494.4	467.8	32.2	30.8	28.1	41.5	40.1	37.7
Finance	-	-	-	124.4	116.1	109.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.0
Service	-	-	-	358.2	341.2	313.5	16.6	15.2	13.4	27.0	25.5	23.7
Government	-	-	-	292.7	278.1	265.0	58.5	57.2	55.7	50.0	48.4	45.9
	CALIFORNIA—Continued											
	San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose			Stockton		
TOTAL	260.6	259.5	235.7	991.6	972.8	940.7	192.1	173.9	150.6	-	-	-
Mining	.7	.6	.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	19.0	21.5	17.8	58.2	59.8	56.7	14.7	15.3	12.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	67.8	72.7	67.2	198.5	197.2	190.9	68.7	60.9	51.0	12.8	12.7	12.0
Trans. and pub. util.	13.9	13.3	12.3	104.8	106.0	106.3	9.3	8.7	8.1	-	-	-
Trade	53.1	51.3	46.9	217.0	212.3	204.8	34.6	31.9	29.0	-	-	-
Finance	11.1	10.5	9.7	71.2	67.3	64.5	7.2	6.7	5.7	-	-	-
Service	38.7	35.9	31.1	141.2	135.1	128.2	30.8	26.7	22.1	-	-	-
Government	56.3	53.7	50.2	198.9	193.1	187.5	26.8	23.6	21.6	-	-	-
	COLORADO			CONNECTICUT								
	Denver			Bridgeport [2]			Hartford [2]			New Britain		
TOTAL	327.4	311.6	292.2	123.2	121.5	114.6	235.9	233.6	206.0	39.6	39.8	38.2
Mining	4.6	4.4	4.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	22.1	22.6	21.0	5.5	5.2	5.6	11.4	11.0	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing	63.9	58.1	52.2	66.3	65.9	61.9	86.6	87.7	72.8	23.7	24.3	23.2
Trans. and pub. util.	29.6	29.6	29.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	9.3	9.7	9.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trade	80.4	77.8	72.6	20.3	19.7	18.9	45.5	44.5	41.2	5.6	5.3	5.3
Finance	19.2	18.7	18.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	31.0	30.2	29.5	.8	.8	.8
Service	50.9	47.1	43.7	12.0	12.0	10.5	28.1	26.8	22.0	3.5	3.4	3.0
Government	56.7	53.3	51.4	9.8	9.8	9.0	24.2	23.8	21.2	2.9	2.9	2.8
	CONNECTICUT—Continued									DELAWARE		
	New Haven			Stamford [2]			Waterbury			Wilmington		
TOTAL	125.4	123.7	121.2	60.8	57.3	52.1	67.2	67.5	64.1	133.6	130.1	128.6
Mining	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.0	6.8	7.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	8.6	9.3	9.4
Manufacturing	44.0	44.0	42.5	23.9	22.3	20.9	38.2	39.2	36.3	56.8	55.5	56.0
Trans. and pub. util.	12.5	12.5	12.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	9.1	8.9	8.5
Trade	23.9	23.1	22.9	12.4	11.4	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.4	23.8	22.8	22.1
Finance	6.4	6.3	6.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
Service	19.9	19.3	18.6	10.5	10.0	8.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	16.7	15.4	14.7
Government	11.8	11.7	11.2	5.1	5.0	4.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	13.2	12.9	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA								
	Washington			Jacksonville			Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg		
TOTAL	738.0	718.8	682.6	142.5	141.2	4/132.2	307.9	299.6	287.5	197.9	192.1	4/177.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	48.7	50.4	42.7	11.6	12.0	10.8	23.6	26.7	28.0	20.8	23.2	21.5
Manufacturing	34.9	33.9	31.5	20.8	21.1	4/20.0	42.0	41.4	4/37.7	36.4	35.3	32.2
Trans. and pub. util.	44.7	44.5	44.1	15.0	14.5	14.2	35.9	35.0	34.3	14.3	13.7	4/13.1
Trade	146.4	140.6	133.4	40.6	39.8	4/37.9	87.3	82.7	4/81.4	59.8	57.2	53.2
Finance	40.6	39.6	37.2	14.0	13.8	4/12.0	20.0	19.6	4/18.0	11.5	10.8	4/ 9.2
Service	132.6	126.7	115.9	18.4	18.4	4/16.5	63.4	60.2	56.7	28.5	27.1	25.0
Government	290.1	283.1	277.8	22.1	21.6	20.8	35.7	34.0	31.4	26.6	24.8	22.8
	GEORGIA						IDAHO			ILLINOIS		
	Atlanta			Savannah			Boise			Chicago [2]		
TOTAL	368.8	360.7	343.5	54.4	54.5	52.9	25.3	24.9	23.3	2,376.1	2,371.5	2,488.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.1	5.9	5.7
Contract construction	22.5	21.8	20.1	3.4	3.9	3.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	110.6	107.7	123.9
Manufacturing	85.7	87.5	82.1	15.1	15.4	14.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	851.3	862.4	925.7
Trans. and pub. util.	36.2	35.2	34.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	198.6	200.2	212.1
Trade	97.7	94.9	90.5	12.5	12.5	12.2	7.4	7.2	6.6	511.1	507.4	522.1
Finance	27.4	26.2	25.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	140.8	140.3	146.7
Service	49.4	46.9	44.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	324.5	319.6	317.3
Government	49.9	48.2	46.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	5.5	5.3	5.2	233.3	228.0	234.8
	INDIANA											
	Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			South Bend		
TOTAL	62.7	63.5	64.6	84.1	81.9	77.8	294.2	289.8	277.0	81.3	82.8	74.2
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
Manufacturing	23.8	25.0	26.3	34.6	34.4	31.8	100.9	102.3	95.1	37.9	40.5	33.9
Trans. and pub. util.	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.9	6.7	6.4	21.8	21.4	20.7	4.4	4.8	4.5
Trade	14.2	14.2	14.2	18.9	18.2	17.7	68.1	65.4	63.9	15.7	15.2	14.4
Finance	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	19.8	18.6	17.9	4.0	3.7	3.7
Service	7.4	7.3	7.4	8.2	8.1	7.8	30.4	29.5	28.5	10.6	10.1	9.5
Government	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.0	40.3	39.6	38.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
	IOWA			KANSAS						KENTUCKY		
	Des Moines			Topeka			Wichita			Louisville		
TOTAL	102.0	101.1	98.1	47.9	48.2	48.4	118.9	124.1	125.7	242.2	243.3	236.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	5.3	5.5	4.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	13.0	13.7	12.5
Manufacturing	22.4	23.1	22.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	44.4	48.5	51.4	84.8	86.6	84.8
Trans. and pub. util.	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.4	21.2	22.1	22.6
Trade	26.4	25.6	24.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	26.0	26.6	26.0	52.2	51.9	50.6
Finance	11.3	11.0	10.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	12.0	11.9	11.7
Service	14.1	13.8	13.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	14.6	14.5	14.0	32.2	31.1	29.9
Government	13.8	13.5	13.1	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.1	26.7	25.9	24.2
	LOUISIANA									MAINE		
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport			Lewiston-Auburn		
TOTAL	70.8	71.9	73.2	288.1	284.7	4/279.9	72.9	72.7	71.0	27.1	26.9	25.9
Mining	.3	.4	.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.8	7.9	8.7	17.7	18.6	19.6	6.1	6.7	6.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	17.4	18.1	19.3	44.8	44.8	45.8	9.1	9.1	8.8	14.1	14.4	13.4
Trans. and pub. util.	4.5	4.6	4.6	43.1	43.2	43.0	9.3	9.1	9.1	.9	.9	.9
Trade	15.1	15.2	15.2	74.0	73.0	72.1	19.7	19.9	19.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
Finance	3.6	3.4	3.3	18.0	17.5	4/15.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	.8	.7	.7
Service	8.3	8.1	7.7	44.2	43.0	4/40.8	9.2	8.8	8.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Government	14.7	14.1	14.0	38.4	36.9	35.8	10.9	10.3	9.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
	MAINE —Continued			MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS					
	Portland			Baltimore			Boston			Fall River [5]		
TOTAL	51.8	51.4	51.0	610.7	600.8	594.2	1,077.9	1,069.1	1,028.7	44.2	44.3	42.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	2.7	2.8	2.9	35.7	36.5	36.5	47.4	47.6	45.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12.0	12.1	11.9	195.7	192.6	194.4	301.9	306.1	291.2	25.2	25.3	24.3
Trans. and pub. util.	5.7	5.6	5.9	55.0	54.0	54.4	67.8	69.5	69.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Trade	14.5	14.4	14.2	124.8	122.3	120.5	241.5	237.4	233.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Finance	3.8	3.6	3.5	32.8	32.4	31.8	74.0	71.6	71.2	-	-	-
Service	8.4	8.4	8.5	81.2	79.8	76.1	203.1	196.9	180.8	-	-	-
Government	4.7	4.5	4/4.1	84.6	82.3	79.5	142.2	140.0	136.7	3.2	3.2	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued									MICHIGAN		
	New Bedford [5]			Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke			Worcester			Detroit		
TOTAL	49.5	49.3	48.6	171.9	168.5	163.7	114.1	111.4	108.1	1,194.1	1,182.0	1,138.8
Mining	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	1.0	.8
Contract construction	1.4	1.4	1.3	5.6	6.3	6.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	46.4	49.1	47.3
Manufacturing	27.0	26.8	26.7	72.2	72.5	69.4	51.7	50.7	49.6	512.4	506.8	473.9
Trans. and pub. util.	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.5	8.3	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	72.5	71.4	69.9
Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	32.5	31.1	30.9	20.4	20.2	19.5	235.6	233.6	230.4
Finance	-	-	-	8.2	8.0	7.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	49.1	49.0	48.6
Service	-	-	-	25.4	23.7	23.0	14.7	13.8	12.9	146.9	143.6	141.4
Government	4.0	4.0	3.9	19.5	18.6	18.2	13.5	13.2	12.8	130.3	127.6	126.5
	MICHIGAN—Continued											
	Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon-Muskegon Heights		
TOTAL	118.8	112.2	4/106.8	116.1	113.5	4/105.2	89.3	87.6	4/82.3	45.8	45.6	4/42.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.3	3.6	3.5	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing	70.8	64.6	61.0	49.5	49.1	43.1	29.9	29.0	26.0	25.2	25.7	23.5
Trans. and pub. util.	4.5	4.4	4.3	7.9	7.9	8.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Trade	17.4	17.3	16.7	24.1	23.3	22.6	15.3	15.2	14.9	7.2	6.8	6.8
Finance	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.0	.9	.8
Service	9.9	9.7	4/8.7	14.4	13.8	4/12.9	9.0	8.8	4/8.0	4.4	4.2	4/3.9
Government	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.2	8.9	24.7	24.3	23.3	4.3	4.1	4.1
	MICHIGAN—Continued			MINNESOTA						MISSISSIPPI		
	Saginaw			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Jackson		
TOTAL	54.4	52.8	4/49.5	38.9	39.0	40.0	537.5	533.4	519.1	63.2	61.7	59.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	1.0	.9
Contract construction	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.5	30.2	31.1	28.9	4.6	5.0	4.9
Manufacturing	24.4	23.7	21.7	8.0	7.9	8.3	149.6	147.5	144.4	11.2	11.5	11.1
Trans. and pub. util.	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	50.6	51.9	51.6	4.3	4.5	4.4
Trade	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	10.1	132.1	131.7	128.9	14.7	14.2	13.8
Finance	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	34.1	33.1	32.8	4.8	4.5	3.9
Service	5.9	5.8	4/5.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	72.4	70.8	67.5	9.1	8.6	8.0
Government	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	68.4	67.2	64.9	13.5	12.5	12.2
	MISSOURI						MONTANA			NEBRASKA		
	Kansas City			St. Louis			Great Falls			Omaha		
TOTAL	384.0	384.7	370.8	730.8	725.2	711.9	20.5	20.1	19.6	159.2	156.1	150.4
Mining	.8	.9	.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	20.0	23.7	22.8	35.4	34.9	33.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	9.3	9.6	9.2
Manufacturing	104.6	103.7	99.4	263.5	264.1	256.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	37.1	35.5	32.9
Trans. and pub. util.	41.4	42.5	41.5	67.9	66.9	65.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	19.8	20.4	20.5
Trade	96.7	97.4	94.0	153.5	152.0	151.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	36.8	36.0	34.9
Finance	26.5	25.6	24.6	37.6	37.0	36.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.2	12.9	13.0
Service	49.0	48.5	46.7	92.8	91.5	89.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	23.0	22.6	21.7
Government	45.0	42.4	41.0	77.4	75.8	75.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	20.2	19.3	18.4
	NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY					
	Reno			Manchester			Jersey City [7]			Newark [7]		
TOTAL	32.2	30.0	28.1	43.0	42.7	41.4	257.2	258.4	261.9	655.7	643.4	624.9
Mining	(6)	(6)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	1.2
Contract construction	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.9	6.1	5.8	6.4	29.5	28.6	27.7
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.0	18.1	18.3	17.7	119.1	120.7	122.8	242.5	241.7	232.0
Trans. and pub. util.	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	38.0	38.1	39.5	47.4	46.2	45.4
Trade	7.5	7.0	6.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	37.6	37.7	38.5	128.5	125.6	123.4
Finance	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	8.9	8.8	8.6	45.5	45.4	46.4
Service	9.7	8.9	8.0	5.6	5.4	5.2	21.6	21.4	20.6	93.5	89.5	85.1
Government	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	25.9	25.9	25.5	67.8	65.3	63.7
	NEW JERSEY—Continued									NEW MEXICO		
	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [7]			Perth Amboy [7]			Trenton			Albuquerque		
TOTAL	364.8	359.8	345.1	181.0	174.9	167.8	106.1	104.4	100.3	80.3	78.8	72.0
Mining	.4	.3	.3	.7	.7	.7	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	21.6	21.9	20.9	9.5	9.2	8.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	7.3	8.4	6.6
Manufacturing	161.0	163.7	156.7	87.6	86.9	83.7	37.7	38.5	36.8	7.7	7.5	6.9
Trans. and pub. util.	21.3	21.0	20.6	9.5	9.1	8.7	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.9
Trade	75.6	71.8	69.5	29.6	27.3	25.7	17.8	17.6	17.4	18.5	18.0	16.4
Finance	11.8	11.3	11.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.9	5.0	4.5
Service	41.1	39.1	36.1	16.1	14.8	13.9	15.8	15.1	14.2	18.1	17.4	16.0
Government	32.0	30.7	29.7	24.8	23.7	23.6	18.8	18.1	17.7	17.1	16.3	15.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
	NEW YORK											
	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira [5]		
TOTAL	223.2	223.6	225.8	77.8	78.2	77.8	434.1	430.7	427.0	32.9	32.1	31.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	7.5	7.6	8.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	24.7	25.6	22.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	64.0	66.8	71.3	39.7	40.4	40.1	176.8	173.9	175.5	16.0	15.3	15.0
Trans. and pub. util.	17.6	17.4	17.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	33.5	34.1	34.4	-	-	-
Trade	43.7	43.2	43.4	12.4	12.5	12.8	83.7	85.5	86.6	6.1	6.1	6.2
Finance	8.9	8.6	8.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	15.9	15.6	15.5	-	-	-
Service	33.1	32.2	31.1	7.1	7.0	6.5	53.0	51.2	48.6	-	-	-
Government	48.3	47.8	45.9	9.1	9.0	8.8	46.5	44.8	43.9	-	-	-
	NEW YORK—Continued											
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties [7]			New York City [7]			New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester		
TOTAL	427.9	412.3	386.0	3,557.1	3,531.3	3,493.2	5,700.2	5,631.1	5,520.6	219.7	215.5	213.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	34.3	35.0	32.6	123.2	121.3	114.6	242.1	240.0	228.9	10.6	9.9	9.7
Manufacturing	126.2	122.4	112.5	953.6	967.4	959.0	1,767.0	1,778.3	1,737.9	107.0	105.3	104.6
Trans. and pub. util.	22.8	22.6	22.8	318.5	320.5	322.2	474.9	474.8	476.5	9.5	9.7	9.7
Trade	98.7	92.0	87.1	747.1	738.2	732.1	1,170.4	1,143.7	1,125.0	38.8	38.3	38.2
Finance	18.0	16.3	14.6	384.8	378.1	372.9	484.2	474.8	468.4	7.7	7.4	7.1
Service	62.2	59.4	54.5	619.1	600.4	585.1	895.9	866.1	835.1	24.5	24.1	23.8
Government	65.8	64.5	62.0	408.9	403.4	405.4	660.7	648.3	643.7	21.5	20.7	20.6
	NEW YORK—Continued									NORTH CAROLINA		
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County [7]			Charlotte		
TOTAL	180.3	178.1	174.7	100.5	100.2	101.3	222.7	217.5	209.1	106.3	102.2	96.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.6	7.5	7.6	3.0	3.5	3.8	16.1	16.3	16.3	8.6	7.8	7.1
Manufacturing	67.4	67.8	66.0	39.2	40.5	40.4	65.7	63.9	59.7	26.1	25.9	24.8
Trans. and pub. util.	12.5	12.6	12.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	10.9	10.3	9.8
Trade	37.0	36.2	35.8	16.3	16.0	17.6	48.3	46.4	44.4	29.6	28.9	27.7
Finance	8.7	8.4	8.1	3.9	3.5	3.5	10.9	10.7	10.5	7.3	7.0	6.5
Service	23.4	22.9	22.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	39.0	38.2	36.9	14.4	13.7	12.3
Government	23.8	22.7	21.9	22.5	21.7	21.1	27.3	26.8	26.1	9.4	8.6	7.8
	NORTH CAROLINA—Continued						NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO		
	Greensboro-High Point			Winston-Salem			Fargo			Akron		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	22.8	22.4	174.8	175.9	172.8
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.1	2.2	5.6	6.9	7.0
Manufacturing	44.1	43.7	42.1	39.0	37.3	35.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	83.9	85.5	84.0
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.5	12.9	12.7	12.5
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.7	7.3	32.9	32.6	32.2
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6	5.0	4.8	4.4
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4	19.8	19.2	19.0
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.4	3.4	14.6	14.2	13.6
	OHIO—Continued											
	Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
TOTAL	110.1	109.2	104.9	398.1	400.0	388.5	696.1	693.6	672.6	254.0	252.2	243.7
Mining	.5	.5	.6	.3	.3	.3	.6	.5	.4	.8	.8	.7
Contract construction	4.3	4.3	4.5	17.5	20.1	19.3	31.1	33.8	34.6	12.2	14.4	13.9
Manufacturing	54.1	54.2	50.4	152.9	156.4	150.0	282.5	282.9	267.1	70.7	70.7	66.8
Trans. and pub. util.	6.2	6.2	6.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	45.9	46.1	45.7	18.3	18.5	18.5
Trade	20.7	20.1	19.6	82.7	81.2	79.0	143.7	141.5	138.4	53.6	52.9	50.5
Finance	3.7	3.4	3.2	21.1	20.6	20.1	31.3	31.2	31.1	15.6	15.2	15.0
Service	11.6	11.7	11.4	49.7	48.5	47.5	86.7	85.2	84.1	34.6	33.7	32.8
Government	8.9	8.8	8.8	41.6	40.4	40.0	74.3	72.3	71.1	48.3	46.0	45.5
	OHIO—Continued									OKLAHOMA		
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown-Warren			Oklahoma City		
TOTAL	245.3	246.0	233.3	157.7	156.7	153.9	163.5	158.5	155.8	173.5	169.2	160.6
Mining	.5	.5	.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	6.9	7.2	7.0
Contract construction	9.3	10.9	9.4	7.0	7.5	8.6	9.6	8.0	7.7	12.2	12.6	10.0
Manufacturing	103.6	105.1	98.1	60.0	59.5	57.4	78.1	75.9	75.9	20.3	19.2	17.9
Trans. and pub. util.	10.1	9.9	9.8	13.8	14.1	13.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	12.9	13.3	13.1
Trade	42.8	42.2	40.1	35.3	35.0	34.3	29.1	29.2	28.3	42.3	40.2	38.6
Finance	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	10.3	9.8	9.3
Service	27.5	26.7	25.5	21.3	21.0	20.9	18.1	17.6	17.0	21.5	21.0	19.7
Government	45.2	44.6	44.3	14.4	13.9	13.8	14.4	13.9	13.6	47.1	45.9	45.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
	OKLAHOMA—Continued			OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA					
	Tulsa			Portland			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie		
TOTAL	132.8	133.0	131.1	266.1	259.1	246.9	182.7	174.6	175.8	76.8	75.9	75.8
Mining	12.7	14.0	14.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	8.5	8.5	7.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	2.2	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	28.2	29.7	30.5	63.9	63.6	59.2	96.8	91.2	93.4	35.8	35.1	34.8
Trans. and pub. util.	14.6	14.1	14.2	27.5	27.5	27.9	10.9	10.6	10.9	5.3	5.4	5.8
Trade	31.9	31.4	30.6	66.9	64.2	60.5	29.3	28.2	27.6	14.3	14.0	14.0
Finance	7.0	6.6	6.3	14.9	14.2	14.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Service	18.0	17.3	15.8	37.6	35.9	34.3	20.2	19.7	19.4	9.7	9.7	9.4
Government	11.9	11.4	11.0	40.0	39.0	37.5	12.9	12.4	12.1	7.1	6.8	6.8
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
TOTAL	144.3	142.2	138.7	94.1	92.6	88.5	1,500.8	1,485.7	1,463.0	776.6	764.2	783.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.7	1.8	12.2	12.6	13.8
Contract construction	8.1	8.0	7.8	4.7	4.9	4.4	69.8	72.0	72.0	38.1	40.0	40.2
Manufacturing	34.8	34.1	32.6	46.8	46.9	44.5	550.4	544.1	531.2	291.0	280.2	297.6
Trans. and pub. util.	12.6	12.9	13.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	110.2	110.1	112.9	60.9	60.8	63.4
Trade	26.0	24.8	24.1	17.0	16.2	15.8	300.4	297.1	291.8	154.3	153.8	155.1
Finance	6.1	5.9	6.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	80.2	78.7	77.9	32.4	32.3	32.5
Service	17.4	17.5	16.9	11.0	10.5	10.1	209.2	204.5	198.3	115.0	113.3	111.0
Government	39.3	39.0	38.0	7.6	7.2	6.9	178.9	177.3	177.1	72.6	71.2	70.0
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			York		
TOTAL	101.7	100.7	97.3	76.6	75.9	76.9	102.5	102.9	102.3	83.6	82.7	81.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.1	3.8	6.0	6.9	9.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.8	4.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
Manufacturing	51.9	51.6	48.5	29.9	29.8	29.8	40.7	40.5	37.8	42.5	42.3	42.0
Trans. and pub. util.	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.8	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.2	4.6	4.6	4.5
Trade	15.7	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.2	14.3	19.0	18.6	18.7	14.0	13.8	13.5
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Service	12.4	12.0	11.6	10.6	10.0	9.7	11.5	11.6	11.2	8.3	8.1	7.9
Government	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.8	11.8	11.7	11.6	8.0	7.9	7.6
	RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA								
	Providence-Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia			Greenville		
TOTAL	293.4	289.8	278.1	56.8	56.3	54.2	69.6	68.7	67.2	71.1	70.4	64.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	11.6	11.5	11.4	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	5.2	5.9	4.3
Manufacturing	132.8	132.6	124.4	9.6	9.7	9.6	12.6	12.0	11.1	32.7	32.0	30.1
Trans. and pub. util.	14.2	14.3	14.2	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	3.3	3.6	3.3
Trade	52.9	51.3	50.6	12.2	11.9	11.3	15.3	15.5	15.0	13.2	12.9	12.2
Finance	12.5	12.1	11.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.1	2.9	2.7
Service	36.4	35.1	33.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	9.0	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	6.2
Government	33.1	32.9	32.3	18.1	17.3	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.8	6.8	6.5	6.0
	SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE								
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis		
TOTAL	26.5	26.0	25.2	92.1	91.7	89.3	112.9	111.0	106.0	190.4	186.5	180.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	.3
Contract construction	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	6.8	6.6	5.0	9.9	10.4	11.0
Manufacturing	5.6	5.7	5.5	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.1	41.8	39.9	45.0	43.0	41.1
Trans. and pub. util.	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	16.2	16.0	16.1
Trade	7.8	7.8	7.6	17.7	17.4	16.6	22.7	22.4	21.4	51.9	50.9	48.4
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	9.6	9.4	9.0
Service	3.8	3.8	3.7	9.0	8.9	8.7	12.1	11.5	10.8	26.5	25.7	24.5
Government	3.1	3.0	2.9	10.5	10.1	9.8	17.3	16.9	16.9	31.0	30.8	29.9
	TENNESSEE—Continued			TEXAS								
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
TOTAL	140.6	138.4	135.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	6.8	7.1	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40.2	39.7	38.7	93.5	91.7	92.9	53.9	54.8	54.8	93.5	92.8	91.7
Trans. and pub. util.	11.0	11.1	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	31.2	30.4	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	10.2	9.8	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	21.6	21.2	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	19.6	19.1	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SB-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
	TEXAS-Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington [5]			Springfield [5]		
TOTAL	-	-	-	138.4	133.2	126.9	20.4	20.4	19.5	11.8	11.4	11.0
Mining	-	-	-	6.7	5.6	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	8.5	8.8	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23.3	22.6	21.7	24.5	22.3	21.1	5.0	4.9	4.3	6.5	6.2	6.0
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	12.9	13.1	13.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.7
Trade	-	-	-	37.3	36.0	33.8	5.2	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Finance	-	-	-	8.6	8.3	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	18.7	18.2	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	21.2	20.9	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA						WASHINGTON					
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			Seattle [2]			Spokane		
TOTAL	149.9	150.1	146.9	166.4	163.7	159.5	368.5	374.5	333.3	75.5	75.9	74.2
Mining	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	10.7	11.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.6	17.4	18.8	15.3	4.7	4.7	4.3
Manufacturing	16.6	16.3	15.9	42.0	41.7	40.3	111.7	120.3	108.7	13.2	13.6	13.2
Trans. and pub. util.	14.9	15.4	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.4	30.0	30.1	28.0	7.9	8.2	8.3
Trade	37.4	36.4	34.7	39.4	38.9	38.0	84.6	83.2	73.1	20.4	20.4	19.7
Finance	5.5	5.5	5.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	22.1	22.0	19.3	4.0	4.1	4.1
Service	17.4	16.9	15.8	20.5	19.8	18.6	47.2	45.4	40.2	12.5	12.3	12.3
Government	47.2	47.8	47.7	24.1	23.0	22.3	55.5	54.7	48.7	12.8	12.6	12.3
	WASHINGTON-Continued			WEST VIRGINIA								
	Tacoma			Charleston			Huntington-Ashland			Wheeling		
TOTAL	77.9	76.3	73.8	77.2	77.5	77.3	65.9	65.9	65.0	53.4	52.7	54.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	4.1	5.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	3.3	3.2	3.2
Contract construction	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.6
Manufacturing	17.3	16.5	15.9	23.1	22.7	22.8	23.6	23.2	22.3	16.8	16.7	17.4
Trans. and pub. util.	6.3	6.2	6.2	8.9	8.9	8.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
Trade	16.2	15.8	15.2	16.8	16.8	16.6	14.4	15.0	15.1	13.1	12.7	12.8
Finance	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Service	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.6	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6
Government	20.3	20.2	20.2	9.6	9.1	8.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	4.8	4.6	4.5
	WISCONSIN											
	Green Bay			Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison		
TOTAL	35.5	-	-	34.9	-	-	22.0	-	-	75.0	-	-
Mining	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-
Contract construction	1.7	-	-	1.4	-	-	.8	-	-	4.5	-	-
Manufacturing	12.1	-	-	20.6	-	-	7.5	-	-	13.2	-	-
Trans. and pub. util.	3.5	-	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	4.1	-	-
Trade	9.2	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.2	-	-	15.6	-	-
Finance	1.0	-	-	.6	-	-	.5	-	-	3.8	-	-
Service	4.6	-	-	3.3	-	-	3.6	-	-	9.9	-	-
Government	3.4	-	-	2.3	-	-	2.4	-	-	24.1	-	-
	WISCONSIN-Continued						WYOMING					
	Milwaukee			Racine			Casper			Cheyenne		
TOTAL	454.8	445.3	426.3	41.6	43.0	40.6	18.4	17.7	16.9	20.9	18.3	16.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.6	3.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	21.7	21.3	20.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	5.3	3.2	1.5
Manufacturing	195.6	193.7	182.6	19.6	21.5	20.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	.9
Trans. and pub. util.	28.1	27.9	28.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.3	3.2	3.1
Trade	90.7	88.7	85.6	7.5	7.5	7.0	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
Finance	21.8	21.0	20.7	1.1	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.6	.8	.8	.7
Service	54.4	51.4	48.3	5.5	5.2	4.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.9
Government	42.6	41.3	40.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.0	4.2	4.6

[1] Combined with service.
[2] Data for 1958 not strictly comparable with series for later years because of change in area definition.
[3] Combined with construction.
[4] Data not strictly comparable with that shown for later years.
[5] Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
[6] Combined with manufacturing.
[7] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table SC-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
ALABAMA	$75.65	$74.21	$70.07	39.4	39.9	38.5	$1.92	$1.86	$1.82
Birmingham	100.84	95.74	92.83	39.7	39.4	39.5	2.54	2.43	2.35
Mobile	89.95	87.20	81.66	39.8	40.0	38.7	2.26	2.18	2.11
ALASKA	127.87	-	-	38.4	-	-	3.33	-	-
ARIZONA	99.14	98.09	92.92	40.3	40.7	40.4	2.46	2.41	2.30
Phoenix	99.88	99.95	93.96	40.6	41.3	40.5	2.46	2.42	2.32
ARKANSAS	62.71	62.02	59.30	40.2	40.8	39.8	1.56	1.52	1.49
Fort Smith	65.40	65.34	61.60	39.4	39.6	38.5	1.66	1.65	1.60
Little Rock-North Little Rock	63.36	61.81	58.40	40.1	40.4	40.0	1.58	1.53	1.46
Pine Bluff	76.11	75.24	71.32	40.7	41.8	42.2	1.87	1.80	1.69
CALIFORNIA	104.28	101.71	97.36	39.8	40.2	39.9	2.62	2.53	2.44
Bakersfield	106.53	103.94	102.82	39.9	40.6	40.8	2.67	2.56	2.52
Fresno	86.68	84.45	80.78	37.2	37.7	37.4	2.33	2.24	2.16
Los Angeles-Long Beach	103.34	101.66	96.80	39.9	40.5	40.0	2.59	2.51	2.42
Sacramento	116.85	111.51	105.92	41.0	41.3	41.7	2.85	2.70	2.54
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	106.80	101.75	100.04	40.0	39.9	40.5	2.67	2.55	2.47
San Diego	110.57	106.11	104.58	40.5	40.5	41.5	2.73	2.62	2.52
San Francisco-Oakland	109.37	105.59	99.84	39.2	39.4	39.0	2.79	2.68	2.56
San Jose	108.88	102.66	97.03	41.4	40.9	40.6	2.63	2.51	2.39
Stockton	98.98	94.30	90.45	40.4	40.3	40.2	2.45	2.34	2.25
COLORADO	98.25	95.71	90.50	40.6	40.9	40.4	2.42	2.34	2.24
Denver	98.25	96.17	90.90	40.6	41.1	40.4	2.42	2.34	2.25
CONNECTICUT	93.26	93.11	85.54	40.2	41.2	39.6	2.32	2.26	2.16
Bridgeport [1]	96.72	95.53	89.55	40.3	41.0	39.8	2.40	2.33	2.25
Hartford [1]	98.40	95.82	87.36	41.0	41.3	39.0	2.40	2.32	2.24
New Britain	89.77	91.27	81.30	39.2	41.3	38.9	2.29	2.21	2.09
New Haven	90.52	88.70	82.11	39.7	40.5	39.1	2.28	2.19	2.10
Stamford	99.47	98.46	91.53	40.6	41.9	40.5	2.45	2.35	2.26
Waterbury	92.57	95.57	87.16	39.9	42.1	39.8	2.32	2.27	2.19
DELAWARE	89.83	89.82	83.67	39.4	40.1	39.1	2.28	2.24	2.14
Wilmington	104.78	102.36	93.90	40.3	40.3	38.8	2.60	2.54	2.42
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	97.61	95.36	92.23	39.2	39.9	40.1	2.49	2.39	2.30
FLORIDA	76.07	73.51	68.68	40.9	41.3	40.4	1.86	1.78	1.70
Jacksonville	80.60	78.60	72.13	40.1	40.1	39.2	2.01	1.96	1.84
Miami	74.77	72.00	67.32	40.2	40.0	39.6	1.86	1.80	1.70
Tampa-Petersburg	75.76	72.45	67.03	41.4	41.4	39.9	1.83	1.75	1.68
GEORGIA	65.40	64.88	60.45	39.4	40.3	39.0	1.66	1.61	1.55
Atlanta	81.35	80.20	76.42	39.3	40.1	39.8	2.07	2.00	1.92
Savannah	88.32	85.90	81.38	40.7	41.9	41.1	2.17	2.05	1.98
IDAHO	90.00	90.01	85.69	40.0	41.1	41.0	2.25	2.19	2.09
ILLINOIS	97.70	96.66	89.85	40.0	40.6	39.4	2.45	2.38	2.28
Chicago	99.59	98.12	(2)	40.1	40.7	(2)	2.49	2.41	(2)
INDIANA	100.49	100.35	92.03	40.0	41.0	39.3	2.51	2.45	2.34
Indianapolis	100.26	100.36	(2)	40.4	41.3	(2)	2.48	2.43	(2)
IOWA	93.68	93.22	86.82	39.8	40.8	40.1	2.35	2.29	2.16
Des Moines	97.80	98.64	90.10	38.5	39.6	38.7	2.54	2.49	2.33
KANSAS	95.82	93.72	91.31	40.6	40.9	41.3	2.36	2.29	2.21
Topeka	98.44	97.93	89.56	40.7	41.8	40.9	2.42	2.34	2.19
Wichita	99.89	97.49	95.89	40.0	40.0	41.3	2.50	2.44	2.32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SC-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
KENTUCKY	$83.92	$83.02	$79.00	39.4	40.3	39.9	$2.13	$2.06	$1.98
Louisville	97.23	95.38	90.62	40.0	40.6	40.7	2.43	2.35	2.23
LOUISIANA	86.50	85.08	81.61	40.8	41.1	40.4	2.12	2.07	2.02
Baton Rouge	116.97	113.02	107.46	40.9	40.8	40.4	2.86	2.77	2.66
New Orleans	87.86	86.18	81.16	39.4	39.9	39.4	2.23	2.16	2.06
Shreveport	83.02	83.80	78.53	41.1	41.9	40.9	2.02	2.00	1.92
MAINE	71.15	69.19	66.00	40.2	40.7	40.0	1.77	1.70	1.65
Lewiston-Auburn	58.04	58.90	55.72	36.5	38.0	36.9	1.59	1.55	1.51
Portland	78.79	76.33	71.96	40.2	40.6	40.2	1.96	1.88	1.79
MARYLAND	90.63	88.32	84.63	40.1	40.1	39.7	2.26	2.20	2.13
Baltimore	95.91	92.89	89.18	40.3	40.2	39.9	2.38	2.31	2.24
MASSACHUSETTS	81.96	80.93	75.87	39.2	39.9	39.0	2.09	2.03	1.95
Boston	87.62	85.81	82.27	39.0	39.5	39.2	2.25	2.17	2.10
Fall River	59.11	59.48	56.09	35.6	36.8	35.9	1.66	1.62	1.56
New Bedford	64.37	64.94	60.10	37.2	38.7	37.4	1.73	1.68	1.61
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	88.17	87.71	82.67	40.1	40.6	39.9	2.20	2.16	2.07
Worcester	87.43	86.97	80.65	39.7	40.6	38.7	2.20	2.14	2.08
MICHIGAN	112.00	108.71	99.13	40.8	40.9	39.4	2.75	2.66	2.52
Detroit	118.88	116.24	103.87	40.7	41.0	38.8	2.92	2.84	2.68
Flint	125.72	114.61	108.26	42.4	40.6	40.4	2.97	2.82	2.69
Grand Rapids	102.19	99.23	91.83	40.6	40.7	39.7	2.52	2.44	2.31
Lansing	116.20	107.08	107.47	40.7	39.6	40.8	2.86	2.70	2.63
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	101.55	96.82	92.58	39.3	38.9	38.1	2.58	2.49	2.43
Saginaw	111.53	104.21	97.22	41.2	40.5	39.9	2.71	2.57	2.44
MINNESOTA	94.95	92.02	87.44	40.3	40.5	40.0	2.36	2.27	2.19
Duluth	99.94	96.76	91.37	39.4	38.6	37.7	2.54	2.51	2.43
Minneapolis-St. Paul	98.03	95.21	90.08	40.0	40.4	39.8	2.45	2.35	2.26
MISSISSIPPI	60.50	60.64	60.25	39.8	40.7	39.9	1.52	1.49	1.51
Jackson	70.55	69.28	67.30	41.5	42.5	41.8	1.70	1.63	1.61
MISSOURI	87.57	85.11	80.47	39.1	39.7	38.8	2.24	2.14	2.08
Kansas City	96.87	95.06	91.20	39.8	40.2	40.1	2.44	2.36	2.27
St. Louis	98.97	95.08	89.56	39.7	39.9	39.3	2.49	2.38	2.28
MONTANA	95.55	94.17	91.08	39.0	39.4	39.6	2.45	2.39	2.30
NEBRASKA	87.28	84.80	80.36	42.0	42.4	41.6	2.08	2.00	1.93
Omaha	93.97	91.75	86.09	41.9	42.3	41.3	2.24	2.17	2.09
NEVADA	113.30	107.68	104.26	41.2	41.1	40.1	2.75	2.62	2.60
NEW HAMPSHIRE	70.45	69.26	65.51	39.8	40.5	39.7	1.77	1.71	1.65
Manchester	64.56	63.86	60.74	38.2	38.7	38.2	1.69	1.65	1.59
NEW JERSEY	93.93	92.45	86.80	39.6	40.3	39.4	2.37	2.29	2.20
Jersey City [3]	94.13	92.15	(2)	39.5	40.1	(2)	2.38	2.30	(2)
Newark [3]	95.52	93.66	(2)	40.0	40.6	(2)	2.39	2.31	(2)
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [1 3]	93.89	93.00	86.23	39.4	40.4	39.7	2.38	2.30	2.17
Perth Amboy [3]	97.84	95.86	89.36	40.1	40.5	39.4	2.44	2.37	2.27
Trenton	92.94	91.66	85.24	39.6	40.7	39.5	2.35	2.25	2.16
NEW MEXICO	84.02	83.23	82.61	40.2	41.0	41.1	2.09	2.03	2.01
Albuquerque	88.70	86.74	86.74	40.5	41.5	41.7	2.19	2.09	2.08

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SC-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
NEW YORK	$89.61	$87.71	$83.07	38.8	39.3	38.5	$2.31	$2.23	$2.16
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	95.96	96.95	92.57	40.0	40.0	39.4	2.40	2.42	2.35
Binghamton	83.43	80.51	74.51	39.0	39.1	37.6	2.14	2.06	1.98
Buffalo	108.31	105.92	98.83	40.3	40.6	39.5	2.69	2.61	2.51
Elmira	88.81	87.85	83.37	39.9	40.3	39.6	2.22	2.18	2.10
Nassau and Suffolk Counties [3]	98.97	97.08	91.01	40.1	40.7	40.2	2.47	2.39	2.26
New York City [3]	84.36	83.04	79.62	37.3	38.1	37.3	2.26	2.18	2.13
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	89.09	87.58	83.33	38.4	39.1	38.4	2.32	2.24	2.17
Rochester	100.88	96.28	90.28	40.6	40.4	39.3	2.48	2.39	2.29
Syracuse	96.15	95.54	87.09	40.5	40.8	39.4	2.38	2.34	2.21
Utica-Rome	86.84	85.32	82.19	39.6	40.3	40.0	2.20	2.12	2.05
Westchester County [3]	92.34	89.42	84.41	39.4	39.7	39.3	2.34	2.25	2.15
NORTH CAROLINA	61.14	61.20	56.41	39.7	40.8	38.9	1.54	1.50	1.45
Charlotte	68.47	67.07	64.37	41.0	41.4	41.0	1.67	1.62	1.57
Greensboro-High Point	59.57	60.28	54.68	37.7	39.4	37.2	1.58	1.53	1.47
NORTH DAKOTA	81.56	81.65	79.95	41.4	42.1	42.1	1.97	1.94	1.90
Fargo	87.68	86.37	85.72	39.6	40.4	40.6	2.22	2.14	2.11
OHIO	104.13	102.82	93.42	40.0	40.7	38.9	2.60	2.53	2.40
Akron	111.61	111.14	95.27	39.1	40.6	37.0	2.85	2.74	2.57
Canton	101.96	106.46	93.53	38.2	40.2	37.7	2.67	2.65	2.48
Cincinnati	99.05	95.67	88.85	40.8	41.0	40.0	2.43	2.33	2.22
Cleveland	107.66	106.84	95.57	40.3	41.2	38.9	2.67	2.59	2.46
Columbus	99.40	96.25	89.52	40.3	40.5	39.4	2.47	2.38	2.27
Dayton	111.76	108.79	100.11	40.9	41.3	39.6	2.73	2.63	2.53
Toledo	108.36	108.04	99.15	40.0	40.5	39.2	2.71	2.67	2.53
Youngstown-Warren	111.47	115.97	100.86	38.1	39.7	36.5	2.93	2.92	2.76
OKLAHOMA	85.47	85.70	82.22	40.7	41.4	40.5	2.10	2.07	2.03
Oklahoma City	81.36	79.68	75.67	41.3	41.5	40.9	1.97	1.92	1.85
Tulsa	92.52	93.48	91.71	40.4	41.0	40.4	2.29	2.28	2.27
OREGON	97.04	96.36	92.51	38.1	38.7	38.4	2.55	2.49	2.41
Portland	97.37	95.11	90.37	38.5	38.9	38.1	2.53	2.45	2.37
PENNSYLVANIA	89.86	88.70	82.56	38.9	39.6	38.4	2.31	2.24	2.15
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	86.41	82.30	77.12	37.9	38.1	36.9	22.8	2.16	2.09
Erie	97.51	96.59	88.88	40.8	41.1	39.5	2.39	2.35	2.25
Harrisburg	79.17	77.42	71.63	39.0	39.3	37.7	2.03	1.97	1.90
Lancaster	79.00	78.76	73.75	39.9	40.6	40.3	1.98	1.94	1.83
Philadelphia	93.53	92.00	85.41	39.3	40.0	39.0	2.38	2.30	2.19
Pittsburgh	109.48	110.12	99.96	39.1	39.9	38.3	2.80	2.76	2.61
Reading	78.38	79.20	72.00	38.8	39.8	38.3	2.02	1.99	1.88
Scranton	66.55	65.36	62.96	37.6	38.0	37.7	1.77	1.72	1.67
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	61.71	60.72	58.24	36.3	36.8	36.4	1.70	1.65	1.60
York	76.00	77.00	72.67	40.0	41.4	40.6	1.90	1.86	1.79
RHODE ISLAND	73.70	72.98	69.13	39.2	40.1	39.5	1.88	1.82	1.75
Providence-Pawtucket [1]	73.87	74.07	69.25	39.5	40.7	39.8	1.87	1.82	1.74
SOUTH CAROLINA	63.27	61.61	56.55	40.3	40.8	39.0	1.57	1.51	1.45
Charleston	71.82	70.88	66.80	39.9	40.5	40.0	1.80	1.75	1.67
SOUTH DAKOTA	90.90	90.32	82.96	45.0	46.8	44.6	2.02	1.93	1.86
Sioux Falls	101.68	102.82	92.97	45.8	48.5	45.8	2.22	2.12	2.03
TENNESSEE	73.23	71.46	67.03	39.8	40.6	39.2	1.84	1.76	1.71
Chattanooga	74.48	74.74	69.99	39.2	40.4	39.1	1.90	1.85	1.79
Knoxville	84.38	83.22	81.14	39.8	40.4	39.2	2.12	2.06	2.07
Memphis	81.81	78.72	72.31	40.7	41.0	39.3	2.01	1.92	1.84
Nashville	78.58	76.73	72.54	40.3	40.6	40.3	1.95	1.89	1.80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SC-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
TEXAS	$89.19	$89.02	$85.06	41.1	41.6	40.7	$2.17	$2.14	$2.09
Dallas	81.36	80.29	78.34	41.3	41.6	40.8	1.97	1.93	1.92
Fort Worth [1]	95.65	96.22	96.80	40.7	40.6	40.5	2.35	2.37	2.39
Houston	104.39	103.07	97.57	41.1	41.9	40.6	2.54	2.46	2.40
San Antonio	69.08	66.83	63.68	40.4	41.0	39.8	1.71	1.63	1.60
UTAH	98.89	93.60	90.23	40.2	40.0	39.4	2.46	2.34	2.29
Salt Lake City	94.70	90.50	86.98	40.3	40.4	39.9	2.35	2.24	2.18
VERMONT	76.59	74.76	69.19	41.4	42.0	40.4	1.85	1.78	1.71
Burlington	78.74	76.31	71.22	40.8	41.7	40.5	1.93	1.83	1.76
Springfield	91.78	89.02	77.45	42.1	42.8	39.0	2.18	2.08	1.99
VIRGINIA	70.62	69.02	65.50	39.9	40.6	39.7	1.77	1.70	1.65
Norfolk-Portsmouth	76.57	74.74	70.84	40.3	40.4	39.8	1.90	1.85	1.78
Richmond	79.60	78.55	74.37	40.0	40.7	40.2	1.99	1.93	1.85
WASHINGTON	101.78	98.81	94.28	38.7	38.9	38.8	2.63	2.54	2.43
Seattle [1]	101.53	97.52	93.90	38.9	38.7	38.8	2.61	2.52	2.42
Spokane	107.29	104.54	100.98	39.3	39.6	39.6	2.73	2.64	2.55
Tacoma	98.68	98.69	92.30	38.1	38.7	38.3	2.59	2.55	2.41
WEST VIRGINIA	93.27	92.43	86.40	38.7	39.0	38.4	2.41	2.37	2.25
Charleston	118.03	116.21	106.67	40.7	41.1	40.1	2.90	2.83	2.66
Wheeling	93.94	90.91	86.33	38.5	38.4	38.2	2.44	2.37	2.26
WISCONSIN	96.32	94.55	87.53	40.6	41.3	40.4	2.37	2.29	2.17
Kenosha	121.06	115.83	98.21	42.8	43.4	40.4	2.82	2.67	2.43
La Crosse	94.86	91.23	88.79	39.9	39.7	39.6	2.38	2.30	2.24
Madison	105.39	102.92	94.26	40.1	40.8	39.3	2.63	2.52	2.40
Milwaukee	105.09	103.67	94.96	40.0	40.8	39.5	2.63	2.54	2.40
Racine	96.10	97.37	92.23	39.2	40.3	39.7	2.45	2.42	2.32
WYOMING	95.25	94.22	94.09	37.5	38.3	39.7	2.54	2.46	2.37
Casper	114.73	116.69	114.80	39.7	40.1	40.0	2.89	2.91	2.87

[1] Data for 1958 not strictly comparable with subsequent years because of change in area definition.
[2] Not available.
[3] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table SD-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates						Separation rates								
	Total [1]			New hires			Total [1]			Quits			Layoffs		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
ALABAMA [2]	3.5	3.7	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.6	2.2	2.7
Birmingham	3.1	(3)	(3)	.9	(3)	(3)	4.0	(3)	(3)	.5	(3)	(3)	2.9	(3)	(3)
Mobile [2]	8.9	9.9	(3)	2.4	2.2	(3)	9.5	10.4	(3)	1.5	1.5	(3)	7.6	8.4	(3)
ARIZONA	5.0	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	2.8	4.9	4.5	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.1
Phoenix	5.6	5.8	(3)	4.5	4.7	(3)	5.0	4.6	(3)	2.2	2.2	(3)	2.1	1.7	(3)
ARKANSAS	4.7	5.1	4.6	3.1	3.6	2.6	5.3	4.7	4.7	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.7
Fort Smith	4.8	4.2	4.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.4	2.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock	4.8	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	5.7	4.4	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.6	1.8
Pine Bluff	4.3	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.1	4.7	3.9	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.7
CALIFORNIA [2]	4.5	5.1	(3)	3.1	3.9	(3)	5.0	4.9	(3)	1.8	2.1	(3)	2.5	1.9	(3)
Los Angeles-Long Beach [2]	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.0	2.8	5.0	4.8	4.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.2
Sacramento [2]	3.2	(3)	(3)	2.5	(3)	(3)	2.4	(3)	(3)	1.3	(3)	(3)	.7	(3)	(3)
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario [2]	3.7	(3)	(3)	2.1	(3)	(3)	5.1	(3)	(3)	1.4	(3)	(3)	3.2	(3)	(3)
San Diego [2]	2.7	2.9	(3)	2.1	2.4	(3)	3.6	2.9	(3)	1.3	1.5	(3)	1.9	.9	(3)
San Francisco-Oakland [2]	4.7	4.9	4.6	2.7	3.2	2.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	3.2	2.5	3.1
San Jose [2]	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
Stockton [2]	5.5	(3)	(3)	3.2	(3)	(3)	5.9	(3)	(3)	1.6	(3)	(3)	3.5	(3)	(3)
CONNECTICUT	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	3.0	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.3	.9	1.4	.9	1.8
Bridgeport [4]	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.5	2.5	3.2	.9	1.0	.7	1.2	1.1	2.2
Hartford [4]	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.1	.8	1.0	.7	1.6
New Britain	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.0	.8	3.5	2.2	2.9	.9	1.0	.6	2.1	.7	1.9
New Haven	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	.7	1.6
Waterbury	2.0	2.8	2.2	.9	1.9	.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.0	1.3	.7	1.5	.5	1.6
DELAWARE [2]	2.3	4.5	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	4.3	3.4	.9	1.0	.8	1.3	2.6	2.1
Wilmington [2]	1.9	4.1	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.5	3.9	3.1	.7	.7	.6	1.3	2.5	2.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:															
Washington	3.8	3.9	(3)	3.4	3.6	(3)	3.9	3.9	(3)	2.5	2.5	(3)	.8	.8	(3)
FLORIDA	6.3	7.0	6.8	4.1	4.8	4.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.7
Jacksonville	8.1	9.6	9.7	4.1	5.0	3.8	8.9	9.5	10.4	2.6	3.8	3.3	5.1	5.0	6.7
Miami	5.2	6.6	6.4	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.3	6.4	6.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.3	5.5	5.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	5.0	4.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.2
GEORGIA	3.6	4.3	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
Atlanta [5]	3.8	4.9	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.0	4.3	5.0	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.7	2.1
IDAHO [6]	6.0	6.7	6.2	3.9	4.4	3.3	7.1	6.4	6.3	2.3	2.7	2.2	4.3	3.1	3.6
INDIANA [2]	3.2	3.8	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	1.0	1.2	.7	2.5	2.0	2.7
Indianapolis [7]	2.6	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.0	.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	.9	1.0	.6	2.2	1.3	2.4
IOWA	4.0	4.6	3.8	2.1	3.1	1.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.2
Des Moines	3.7	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.8	4.0	4.5	3.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
KANSAS [8]	3.2	3.5	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.7	3.6	4.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.6
Topeka	2.6	2.8	(3)	1.9	2.3	(3)	3.0	2.6	(3)	1.4	1.5	(3)	1.2	.9	(3)
Wichita [8]	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.0
KENTUCKY	3.5	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.3	4.0	3.4	4.0	1.0	1.1	.9	2.5	1.8	2.8
LOUISIANA	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	.9	.9	.8	2.4	2.4	2.7
New Orleans [9]	4.2	(3)	(3)	1.9	(3)	(3)	4.6	(3)	(3)	1.0	(3)	(3)	3.0	(3)	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SD-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates						Separation rates								
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
MAINE	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.7
Portland	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	.8	1.2	1.3
MARYLAND	3.6	4.2	3.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Baltimore	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.0	1.2	.9	2.3	2.2	2.0
MASSACHUSETTS	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.1
Boston	3.4	3.8	(3)	2.2	2.8	(3)	3.8	3.5	(3)	1.6	1.6	(3)	1.5	1.2	(3)
Fall River	4.2	4.6	(3)	2.4	2.6	(3)	4.8	4.8	(3)	1.8	1.7	(3)	2.6	2.6	(3)
New Bedford	4.4	5.1	(3)	2.3	3.1	(3)	4.7	4.6	(3)	1.5	1.8	(3)	2.5	2.0	(3)
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	3.3	3.4	(3)	1.8	2.2	(3)	3.8	3.2	(3)	1.2	1.2	(3)	2.1	1.5	(3)
Worcester	3.1	3.5	(3)	2.1	2.5	(3)	3.2	2.1	(3)	1.2	1.3	(3)	1.4	1.0	(3)
MINNESOTA	4.6	5.0	4.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	4.8	5.0	4.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	4.1	4.1	3.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.3
MISSISSIPPI	4.2	4.7	(3)	2.8	3.4	(3)	4.7	4.4	(3)	1.8	2.0	(3)	2.4	1.9	(3)
Jackson	3.3	3.6	(3)	2.5	3.0	(3)	4.1	3.6	(3)	1.5	1.6	(3)	1.9	1.3	(3)
MISSOURI	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.4
MONTANA [6]	(3)	(3)	2.8	(3)	(3)	1.9	(3)	(3)	3.2	(3)	(3)	1.4	(3)	(3)	1.2
NEVADA	5.4	5.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.6	5.6	5.7	4.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.4	4.9	4.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.3
NEW MEXICO	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	6.0	5.1	4.5	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
Albuquerque	4.0	4.3	5.1	3.2	3.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.2
NEW YORK	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.5	1.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	1.2	1.2	.9	2.8	2.4	2.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	.5	3.2	2.5	2.5	.7	.6	.6	1.6	.9	1.6
Binghamton	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	.9	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	.8	.4	.3	.5
Buffalo	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	.8	3.6	3.4	4.0	.7	.8	.6	2.4	2.2	3.1
Elmira	3.6	3.8	4.4	1.7	1.8	.8	4.2	3.9	3.7	1.0	1.0	.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
New York City	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.0	3.2	2.3	5.9	5.4	5.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.7	3.3	3.6
Rochester	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.0	.9	.7	1.2	1.4	1.3
Syracuse	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	3.4	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.1	.9	1.7	.8	1.3
Utica-Rome	3.4	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	4.1	3.7	3.7	1.0	1.0	.8	2.6	2.0	2.5
Westchester County	4.6	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.2	4.7	5.3	4.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.2
NORTH CAROLINA	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	1.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Charlotte	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.3	.6	.7	1.0
Greensboro-High Point	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	.6	.4	.7
NORTH DAKOTA	3.4	3.9	4.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.4	4.9	4.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.8	2.6
Fargo	3.5	5.6	(3)	2.2	2.4	(3)	3.4	8.5	(3)	1.8	1.7	(3)	1.3	6.4	(3)
OKLAHOMA [10]	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.2	4.7	4.2	4.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.8
Oklahoma City	5.8	6.3	5.2	4.1	4.3	2.4	5.4	5.6	5.3	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.3
Tulsa [10]	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	1.8	4.4	3.5	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.5
OREGON [2]	5.3	6.2	5.8	3.7	4.6	3.4	6.2	6.0	5.6	2.2	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.6	3.0
Portland [2]	4.5	5.4	5.1	2.9	3.5	2.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	2.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table SD-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates						Separation rates								
	Total			New hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958	1960	1959	1958
RHODE ISLAND	5.5	5.5	5.3	3.2	3.4	2.7	6.2	5.5	6.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	3.4	2.8	4.1
Providence-Pawtucket	5.2	5.3	(3)	3.0	3.2	(3)	6.0	5.3	(3)	2.1	2.0	(3)	3.2	2.6	(3)
SOUTH CAROLINA [11]	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4
Charleston	6.0	6.8	6.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	6.6	6.5	7.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.4	3.9	4.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.3	5.5	4.8	3.0	3.5	2.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	3.3	2.5	2.7
Sioux Falls	5.0	4.8	4.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	3.4	2.6	2.8
TENNESSEE	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.2	.9	1.7	1.4	1.9
Chattanooga [9]	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	1.2	1.2	.9	1.3	1.5	2.3
Knoxville	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	.7	.7	.4	1.0	.8	1.4
Memphis	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.5	4.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.8
Nashville	3.4	3.4	(3)	2.2	2.1	(3)	3.4	3.3	(3)	1.4	1.5	(3)	1.6	1.5	(3)
TEXAS [12]	3.0	3.5	(3)	2.1	2.4	(3)	3.1	3.4	(3)	1.4	1.6	(3)	1.3	1.2	(3)
VERMONT	2.8	3.5	3.0	1.8	2.4	1.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.7
Burlington	2.5	3.4	(3)	1.7	2.3	(3)	2.7	2.7	(3)	1.4	1.4	(3)	.9	.8	(3)
Springfield	1.8	2.8	(3)	1.0	1.7	(3)	2.4	1.9	(3)	.8	.8	(3)	1.1	.6	(3)
VIRGINIA	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth	5.3	(3)	(3)	3.6	(3)	(3)	5.3	(3)	(3)	1.4	(3)	(3)	3.1	(3)	(3)
Richmond	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	3.4	3.1	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6
WASHINGTON [2]	3.5	(3)	3.9	2.2	(3)	2.2	3.9	(3)	3.5	1.5	(3)	1.3	2.0	(3)	1.8
WEST VIRGINIA	2.5	2.6	2.5	.9	1.2	.7	3.1	2.6	3.0	.6	.7	.5	2.0	1.4	2.3
Charleston	1.1	1.1	1.0	.7	.7	.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	.2	.3	.2	1.0	.5	1.1
Wheeling	3.0	2.9	2.3	.5	.8	.4	4.0	2.9	3.3	.5	.5	.4	2.8	1.7	2.7

[1] Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

[2] Excludes canning and preserving.

[3] Not available.

[4] Data for 1958 not strictly comparable with series for later years because of change in area definition.

[5] Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[6] Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.

[7] Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.

[8] Excludes instruments and related products.

[9] Excludes printing and publishing.

[10] Excludes new-hire rate for transportation.

[11] Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.

[12] Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Explanatory Notes

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series--concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations--is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) payroll reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Data based on establishment payroll records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll survey provides detailed industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly and weekly earnings, and labor turnover for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Relation between the household and payroll series

The household and payroll data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The factors which have a differential effect on levels and trends of the two series are described below:

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both farm and nonfarm industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that is, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

Hours of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the treatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they worked on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from

its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishment and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railroads, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 32 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

LABOR FORCE DATA

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this survey appears in Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 5. This report is available from BLS on request.)

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 14 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, ending nearest the 15th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

The sample for CPS is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 households. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

CONCEPTS

Employed Persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are not living on the premises of an Embassy (e.g., Mexican migratory farm workers).

Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

The Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and unemployed. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, color, etc. When applied to industry and occupation groups, the labor-force base for the unemployment rate also represents the sum of the employed and the unemployed, the latter classified according to industry and occupation of their latest full-time civilian job.

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "total labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1960 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The industrial classification system used in the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey differs somewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by industry. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstanding since they differ from the payroll series because of differences in classification, sampling variability, and other reasons. The industry figures from the household survey are used as a base for published distributions on hours of work, unemployment rates, and other

characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours of Work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using sample results to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The published estimates are then obtained by multiplying these percentage distributions by independent estimates of the population. The principal steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. There are no subsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inherent feature of this statistical program.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups--color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. First-stage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1950 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

3. Composite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal adjustment method used for the labor force series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. In the case of unemployment, four age-sex groups (male and female unemployed workers under age 20 and aged 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give a seasonally adjusted total unemployment figure. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for total unemployment (the sum of the four seasonally adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force. A description of the basic method was published in the August 1960 Monthly Labor Review; the method for unemployment is discussed on page xii of the February 1961 issue of Employment and Earnings.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to data for 1959 and later are shown in table A. Seasonally adjusted aggregates for these and other major series for the period July 1948 through December 1960 are shown on pages xiii through xxiii of the February 1961 issue. These factors and seasonally adjusted data replace those published in BLS Special Labor Force Report No. 8, New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Labor Force Components.

Table A. Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1959-61

Month	Civilian labor force	Employment			Unemployment			
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Males		Females	
					Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over	Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over
Jan...	97.7	96.8	81.0	98.6	96.5	124.6	73.8	110.6
Feb...	97.8	96.8	80.5	98.5	95.2	131.9	75.2	108.6
Mar...	98.4	97.7	86.2	98.9	91.0	124.6	76.2	103.0
Apr...	99.0	98.8	95.0	99.2	85.0	108.1	88.3	99.3
May...	100.2	100.3	106.7	99.6	93.0	94.7	110.0	99.4
June..	102.6	102.1	119.5	100.2	172.6	92.8	203.0	100.3
July..	102.8	102.6	117.6	101.0	141.7	90.9	149.3	102.4
Aug...	101.8	102.3	111.3	101.3	99.4	84.9	99.4	99.7
Sept..	100.2	101.1	108.8	100.3	76.9	79.3	86.0	96.0
Oct...	100.7	101.7	110.4	100.9	75.8	77.0	73.5	93.8
Nov...	99.8	100.2	97.7	100.5	82.9	90.3	92.8	97.9
Dec...	99.2	99.4	85.6	101.0	89.8	101.1	72.7	88.5

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived from the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of change for consecutive months is also shown in table B. The standard errors of level shown in table B are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

Table B. Average standard error of major employment status categories

(In thousands)

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment.	250	180
Agriculture	200	120
Nonagricultural employment	300	180
Unemployment	100	100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment.	120	90
Agriculture	180	90
Nonagricultural employment	200	120
Unemployment	75	90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment.	180	150
Agriculture	75	55
Nonagricultural employment	180	120
Unemployment	65	65

The figures presented in table C are to be used for other characteristics and are approximations of the standard errors of all such characteristics. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	5	5	7	5	5	5
50	11	10	14	10	10	10
100	15	14	20	14	14	14
250	24	21	31	21	22	21
500	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000	100	50	110	....	100	....
10,000	140	....	140	....	130	....
20,000	180	....	150	....	170	....
30,000	210	....	....	....	....	....
40,000	220	....	....	....	....	....

The standard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the standard error of the monthly level for that item than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the approximations to the standard errors of month-to-month changes as presented in table D, it is first necessary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table C, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table D corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table D applies to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. For changes between the current month and the same month last year, the standard errors of level shown in table C are acceptable approximations.

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table C shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000 as the standard error of the monthly level in table D, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

Table D. Standard error of estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Standard error of monthly level	Standard error of month-to-month change	
	Estimates relating to agricultural employment	All estimates except those relating to agricultural employment
10	14	12
25	35	26
50	70	48
100	100	90
150	110	130
200	...	160
250	...	190
300	...	220

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater). Table E shows the standard errors for percentages derived from the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table E.

Table E. Standard error of percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)					
	150	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
1 or 99	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	2.2	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.5
10 or 90	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	.8	.7
15 or 85	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8
20 or 80	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9
25 or 75	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
35 or 65	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1
50	4.9	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	
1 or 99	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2 or 98	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	
5 or 95	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	
10 or 90	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1	
15 or 85	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2	
20 or 80	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	
25 or 75	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2	
35 or 65	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	
50	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonfarm establishments, by geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent fills out only 1 employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of respondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, ensures maximum geographic comparability of estimates.

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 43 States, the turnover program in 41 States.

Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, payroll, and man-hours data, Form 1219 labor turnover data. Both schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on a product supplement to the monthly 790 or 1219 report. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

Prior to publication of State and area data for January 1959, all national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Budget, 1945, and (2) for nonmanufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942. Beginning with January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958), State and area series are classified under the revised Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1957. The national industry statistics will be converted to the 1957 SIC in 1961.

COVERAGE

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample 1/

Industry division	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,500	393,000	47
Contract construction	22,000	860,000	26
Manufacturing	43,900	11,779,000	69
Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)	---	1,152,000	97
Other transportation and public utilities	15,700	1,693,000	57
Wholesale and retail trade	65,100	2,244,000	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,900	757,000	33
Service and miscellaneous	11,400	848,000	13
Government: Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2/	---	2,196,000	100
State and local	5,800	3,148,000	63

1/ Since some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

2/ State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on 2,300 reports covering 1,430,000 employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The following manufacturing industries are excluded from the labor turnover sample: Printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing national rates

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Manufacturing	10,200	5,994,000	39
Durable goods	6,400	4,199,000	43
Nondurable goods	3,800	1,795,000	32
Metal mining	120	57,000	53
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	20	6,000	19
Bituminous	200	71,000	32
Communication:			
Telephone	(1/)	661,000	88
Telegraph	(1/)	28,000	65

1/ Does not apply.

CONCEPTS

Industry Employment

Employment data for all except Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, current data generally refer to persons who received pay for the last day of the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are shown separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Persons are not counted as employed who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

Benchmark Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1957, the last benchmark adjustment, resulted in changes amounting to 0.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment, identical with the extent of the adjustment to the first quarter 1956 benchmark. The changes were less than 0.5 percent for three of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.2, 3.3, and 6.4 percent for the remaining three divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the second successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individual industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their

small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjusted employment aggregates are published. These estimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12-month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on request.

The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method presently used for the labor force and weekly hours series (see pages 3-E and 7-E) will eventually be applied to the industry employment series. In order to avoid an interim revision, the shift to the new seasonal adjustment method for the latter series will be made at the time the series are converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification in 1961.

Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related workers or nonsupervisory employees. These terms are defined below. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

Production and Related Workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Nonsupervisory Employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

Man-Hours cover man-hours worked or paid for, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime Hours cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time, while rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series, however, does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made. If an employee works on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, the gross weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month; for example, premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends on the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for two types of income receivers--a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.

"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime

pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for selected industries were introduced in the July 1960 issue of Employment and Earnings. The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method used for the labor force series (see page 3-E) was also used to adjust the weekly hours data for seasonality.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included beginning with January 1959.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: Quits, layoffs, and other separations, as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees, failure to report after being hired, and unauthorized absences, if on the last day of the month the person has been absent more than 7 consecutive calendar days.

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, are terminations of employment because of discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll including both new and rehired employees.

New hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of former employees not recalled by the employer, or persons who have never before been employed in the establishment, except for those transferred from other establishments of the company.

Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires.

Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Industrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

For Alaska and Hawaii, satisfactory employment estimates cannot be derived by subtracting the U.S. totals without Alaska and Hawaii from the totals including the 2 new States.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are summarized in the following table. Details are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on request.

Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics on Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover

Item	Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	Total nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups
	Monthly Data	
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries.
Production or nonsupervisory workers; Women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees.	Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component industries.
Gross average weekly hours	Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Total production- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll divided by total production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women)	The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed.	Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component industries.
	Annual Average Data	
All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Gross average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man-hours (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.

Employment Statistics Data

Available from the BLS

Use order blank below

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY TABLES of national data for each industry or special series contained in tables B-2 through B-6, C-3 through C-6, and D-2 and D-3. When ordering, specify the particular industry or series desired - see table for title of industry.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF BLS Shows the beginning date of industry series on all employees, production workers, hours and earnings, and labor turnover rates published on a national basis and gives each industry definition.

STATE EMPLOYMENT Individual historical summary tables for each State, by industry division. These data were compiled prior to conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification, and are not comparable with currently published series. See Announcement in March 1959 Employment and Earnings.

GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1957 Shows the industries for which employment and/or hours and earnings were published on a statewide basis by cooperating State agencies before conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1960 Shows the industries for which employment and/or hours and earnings are currently published on a statewide basis by cooperating State agencies, based on the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

GUIDE TO AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Shows the industries for which published employment and/or hours and earnings are available for each metropolitan area included in the cooperative program, both prior to and after conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

AREA GUIDE TO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Names the published industry series and lists under each industry all those metropolitan areas for which employment and/or hours and earnings series were available prior to conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Labor Force Data

Labor Force--Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics

Establishment Data

Measurement of Industrial Employment
Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Revisions of Employment, Hours and Earnings
The Calculation and Uses of the Spendable Earnings Series
Measurement of Labor Turnover

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Employment and Labor Turnover Statistics Programs

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ALASKA	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Juneau.
ARIZONA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Department of Employment, Sacramento 14 (Turnover).
COLORADO*	-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	-Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
IDAHO	-Employment Security Agency, Boise.
ILLINOIS*	-Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
INDIANA	-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
IOWA	-Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	-Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND	-Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 16 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Boston 15 (Turnover).
MICHIGAN*	-Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	-Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
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NEW JERSEY*	-Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
NEW MEXICO	-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	-Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh (Employment). Bureau of Research and Statistics, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh (Turnover).
NORTH DAKOTA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
OHIO *	-Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA	-Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	-Department of Employment, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA*	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND	-Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3 (Employment). Department of Employment Security, Providence 3 (Turnover).
SOUTH CAROLINA	-Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	-Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE	-Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	-Employment Commission, Austin 1.
UTAH*	-Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
VERMONT	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	-Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14 (Employment). Employment Commission, Richmond 11 (Turnover).
WASHINGTON	-Employment Security Department, Olympia.
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